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WEEKLY EDITION.

OLD TIME REVELRIES.

Queer and Quaint Doings in New Orleans.

"TWELFTH NIGHT REVELS."

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 7th.]

The carnival season was inaugurated last evening by the "Twelfth Night Revels." It was replete with music and festival, and the population of the city turned out to see the procession. All along the route the streets, banquettes and balconies were full of people. Not even when the excitement of Mardi Gras lends its enchantments to the spectacle has such prevalent enthusiasm awakened in the hearts of all classes of the population. The young and the old, the rich and the poor, came out to watch the curious array and unite in the festivities it occasioned.

THE PROCESSION

first made its appearance on Canal street early in the evening. It was preceded by two heralds, dressed in the costume of the thirteenth century.

Next succeeded the Lord of Misrule, seated in a royal chair and dressed in regal robes. Elaborately decorated and exhibiting exquisite taste, the royal cortege, composed of court jesters, pages, harlequins and the usual retinue of princely personages, was accompanied also by Punch and Judy, by Columbine and a brilliant array of mythical divinities. Near the cortege was a large transparency of the world, which the imperial reveler had rendered subservient to his pleasure. Here, too, was a pictured representation of Mahomet's rooster, rendered sacred by the superstition of the Moslem, and the wolf who suckled the founders of Rome and preserved to the world Romulus and Remus.

These were succeeded by an Arabian chief, who led a cortege of the Asian lands. In this division were the Grand Mogul and two representatives of Hindoostan, clad in national costume, the Shah of Persia and two of the inhabitants of

"That delightful province of the sun,
The first of Persian lands he shines upon."

These gave place to the Arab Prophet Mahomet and two of his dervishes; the Soldan and Armenians; the Emperor of China and his Mandarins; the Khan of Tartary and his subjects. These were all dressed in character costume, and it would be no extravagant eulogy to say, were radiant in their splendid array.

Succeeding these was a person representing Aladdin. It involved all the splendid conceptions of romance, and was sustained with fine effect.

The African division came next, led by a Moorish chieftain. This consisted of Cleopatra and her attendants, Pharaoh, Arbaces, Hannibal and Carthaginian soldiers, Egyptian priests, and the far-famed successor of Mahomet, Abd-el-Kader. But this part of the procession would be unsatisfactorily described did we omit the mention of the Pasha of three tails, and the not less distinguished representative of the Emperor of Morocco, virgins, and attendants of the great personages who preceded them.

Then came the European division, which obeyed the rule of a Knight Templar, no inapt representation of our conception of Brian de Bois Gilbert, or Albert, of Malmaison. This retinue was composed of Queen Elizabeth, clad in royal vestments, and attended by pages brilliantly attired; Sir Walter Raleigh, with his cloak, which was spread beneath the feet of Sovereignty, and Charlemagne, clad in glittering armor; Cœur de Lion, in breast plate and gyves of shining steele, attended by courtiers; the Grand Master of the Templars; Romulus and Remus, in steele armor; the Doge of Venice, and the members of the Council of Ten; Louis the Fourteenth, Cardinal Richelieu and Robin Hood's Greenwood Priest, the far-famed Friar Tuck. Mixed, without regard to age or country, moved side by side the swarthy Attilla, King of the Huns, and Ann of Austria's adventurous knight errant, the danger-loving and royal-hearted D'Artagnan. By the side of a Cardinal came Robin Hood, and a member of the Corps de Guard accompanied a Paladin of France. Goths and Vandals were in the procession too, and even from his desolate island, by the Twelfth Night Revels, came Robinson Crusoe and his faithful man Friday.

Nor were we without our place in the carnival. America was not neglected. She subsidized her noted personages, and brought into relief all that was bright and cruel in her history. In friendly harmony the Inca of Peru and Pizarro forgot their enmity, and Cortes even jested with Montezuma. These were radiant in trappings of velvet and gold, and were succeeded by Indians with gorgeous livery and feathers that would have rivaled the forest eagles. Powhatan neglected to renew his enmity to John Smith, and Pocahontas coqueted like any city belle with a priest of the sun, who, in an immense float, concluded the rear of the procession.

Formed in this brilliant array, near the corner of Canal and Claiborne, the procession moved down Canal street to Clay statue, where they paused for a moment and were greeted by the loud and prolonged vivas of the multitude.

After the arrival of the Revelers at the Opera House the audience was not kept long waiting for

THE TABLEAUX.

As the curtain rose the hum of conversation died away, and the first scene was disclosed to the eagerly expectant multitude. An immense Twelfth Night cake was seen upon the front of the stage, and around it was gathered harlequin, the court jesters, fools, the wolf, rooster, etc. Suddenly, with his wand, the harlequin struck the cake, which fell to pieces, and just at that moment another curtain, just in the rear, rose and disclosed the Lord of Misrule seated upon a throne, with Cleopatra sitting beside him.

Here were gathered his distinguished and honored guests, dressed in the costumes peculiar to their age and country, the whole forming an exceedingly brilliant and beautiful tableau.

The orchestra, which had been up to that moment playing a soft, low cadence, then struck up a coronation march, and the King and Cleopatra, descending from the throne, led a grand procession round the stage, preceded by the heralds and the four fools.

The latter bore between them the huge Twelfth Night cake, in which was hidden a bean. Around the stage the motley procession moved to the stately measure of a grand march, and presented a scene at once novel and attractive. Soon the procession ceased, the fools put down the cake and each Reveler proceeded to distribute portions of it to the ladies. Ladies in the dress circle received huge slices in their dainty gloved fingers from the point of spears, while others less fortunate received slices of cake on their costly silks.

This method of distribution created great merriment, but was undoubtedly an error, as it would have been infinitely better, after having placed the cake on the stage, to have invited the ladies down to partake thereof.

In a very few moments the huge cake disappeared, and ladies and gentlemen from the audience reveled with the Revelers on the floor.

The orchestra then struck up, the lancers' sets were formed as if by magic, and the "dancers danced in tune."

The late hour precludes the possibility of our giving any description of the ball, which was a most brilliant and enjoyable one throughout. Thus has the career of the new society, dedicated to mirth, been commenced under most auspicious circumstances. It has received the stamp of approval from the refined and the cultivated of our people, as well as from the general public.

Women as Compositors and Telegraph Operators.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Enquirer's radical remedy for the striking of telegraph operators, by driving out the males and coaxing in the females, would not answer in the long run. The work of the telegraph operator resembles, in many respects, that of a compositor. Some telegraphic and some composing may be done by females. But when it comes to the sharp, hard work all night, or nearly all night, in telegraph offices and the composing rooms of daily newspapers, the qualities demanded are those of men of extraordinary tenacity of purpose and physical endurance. Even the hardiest men are overtasked in these most exacting labors. We tried faithfully the experiment of employing female compositors. Half a dozen good girls were taught to set type in this office, and they learned to do tolerably well; but when it came to the after midnight matches against time, when the best nerve, and brain, and muscle, were in demand; and when in the steady strain of all hands to improve each minute to the utmost, the compositors' room grows so still that nothing is heard but the low click of the type—in these critical hours *the girls won't do*. They may do well in the book business and on weekly newspapers, but they have not the stamina for the night work on a fast daily newspaper. They may do very well in many telegraph offices in quiet villages, and for day service, but in the great offices of the cities where minutes are precious and accuracy essential, and where the work demanding the most absolute attention goes on all night, the girls have not the strength to meet the demand. This is the uniform experience of publishers. It does not take a great deal of muscle to pick up type or touch the key of a telegraph instrument, but there are no occupations that task the best energies more intensely than those of type-setting and telegraphing.

The Most Costly Shackles Ever Made.

[From the Hartford Times.]

We were shown this morning a novel chain made entirely of $20 gold pieces, all of the coinage of 1869. It was made for a singular purpose. Some fifteen years ago a man named Clark was sent to the State prison from New Haven by order of the Superior Court. He had been convicted of murder, but it was proved that he was insane at the time he committed the deed; so he was only confined to await the further orders of the court. During all this time he has conducted himself in a harmless manner, spending his time in light work and carving trifles, but no efforts have been made for any other disposition of him until recently, when the matter was taken up by Mr. H. C. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, R. I., known as the Convict's Friend, who has made application for his release. The case has been taken in charge by Hon. E. K. Foster, formerly State Attorney for New Haven county, who appeared before Judge Pardee, at the Superior Court in this city to-day. Mr. Dorsey intended that Clark should be brought into court bound with the golden chain above referred to, but it was found that his presence was not necessary. No time has yet been settled for a hearing of the case.

The chain is composed of sixty-six twenty-dollar gold pieces—that number, Mr. Dorsey says, representing the number of words in the Lord's prayer. They are all bright new coins, fresh from the mint, and have never been used. They are fastened together with small gold links. The value of the chain is $1,320, outside of the work and links.

☞ The public excitement at the commencement of the trial in Paris of Traupmann, for the murder of the Kinck family, was so great that 15,000 applications for tickets were made, and many ladies passed the previous night in the court for fear of arriving too late.

A WIFE'S VICTIM.

Fearful Persecution of a St. Louis Husband—A Most Extraordinary Catalogue of Conjugal Developments.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 9th.]

A petition was filed yesterday in the circuit court asking for divorce, which, if the allegations be true, promises to develop a decidedly unique and interesting domestic history.

The petitioner is Charles Boell. He states that he married his wife Annie in June, 1867, in New York, and that since said union he has always demeaned himself as a faithful husband should do. He further alleges that in July, 1867, his wife Annie commenced a course of cruel and disrespectful conduct, displaying a feeling averse to every idea of domestic felicity; that when he came home wearied and fatigued, instead of ministering to his wants, she would commence an abusive tirade and uncalled for exclamations, together with strange and indecent manifestations; assuming threatening positions, and at times seriously threatening the life of plaintiff; that during the summer, fall and winter of 1867, and the year 1868, she continued to render his life intolerable, causing him much bodily pain and sickness. In 1869 he went to Europe for his health, and when he came back, several months afterward, he again consented to life with his wife, hoping she would treat him better, but that she immediately renewed her conduct and even again threatened his life. When he was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs she would leave him alone in the room. That under the advice of his friends he was induced to come West for the benefit of his health. In August last, while residing in this city, he alleges, his wife renewed her manifestations, causing him much annoyance by her loud and boisterous harangues. That she has a shocking tongue; that it runs constantly, as if hung upon a pivot. That during the said month of August his business required him to be out at a reasonable hour in the day, but that she would not arrange the things for breakfast, and that he often went without it. That when he returned home she would do everything she could to harass and annoy him; would curse and swear and storm, "mounting and dismounting chairs in a violent manner." During December, '69, he alleges she would often purposely raise a dust in the room when he was suffering with hemorrhage of the lungs, and would nearly suffocate him. That her language was violent, and that in consequence of all these things he became very much emaciated, and when he was suffering she would rail and taunt him, and would exclaim that she wished he was dead, and that she could nail up his coffin.

But we have not yet come to the most startling statement in this recital of alleged wrongs. Plaintiff further avers that this wife of his did administer to him drugs and poisonous substances for the purpose of reducing his system until, completely exhausted, she could compel him to conform to certain religious ceremonies, which she had tried to persuade plaintiff to do. That repeatedly during November, 1869, she threatened his life. That on the 1st of December, 1869, she slipped a steel blade into his shirt-sleeve, in order that it might work down into his arm-pit, with the intention that, when he became afflicted with convulsive fits, it might pierce his side and cause death. That his neighbors secured him quarters in St. Luke's Hospital, to save him from her. That defendant has confessed to having drugged a man in New York named Thomas, putting certain substances in his tea, and that the effect was partial derangement of his mental faculties. That she further confessed that she was not a woman of pure and virtuous habits before her marriage, and that said marriage was made with the intention of converting him to a certain religious belief, and that it was a subterfuge in its character.

Such is a brief synopsis of this petition, in giving which we have, as nearly as possible, adhered to the language of the original. The attorney in the case is Mr. W. H. H. Russell, and when the trial occurs it will doubtless attract a host of spectators to the courtroom.

RICHARD HIMSELF AGAIN.

Melud Ainsley Finds His Level in the Outskirts of Boston—A Natty Barkeeper.

[From the New York Sun, 8th.]

A gentleman who returned from Boston on Thursday says he saw Mr. Richard Radford, alias Lord Hubert Leroy Ainsley, who recently fled in disgrace from this city, employed as barkeeper, last week, in an obscure drinking establishment in the suburbs of that city. At first the gentleman did not recognize the would-be lord, who evidently has taken good care that no one shall. Radford is much altered, and has a weary and careworn expression on his still handsome face. He has shaved off entirely his once admired golden moustache, and has probably donned a wig, as his hair is now considerably darker than when he was in this city. He was well dressed, and made desperate efforts to appear self-possessed. My lord(?) mixed a "cocktail" for our informant, which, we are assured, was exceedingly nice. The titled barkeeper asked the gentleman whether he was from New York, what the news was, and had they heard anything from Lord Ainsley?

Radford was told that things in the metropolis were generally quiet and even dull; that there was little if any news, except that people believed that the fellow calling himself a lord had gone to Europe. Whereupon the natty barkeeper rubbed his soft white hands together and prepared another drink.

He has been forbidden the principal gambling establishments in this city, and although he has never visited Mr. Morrissey's establishment, that gentleman has repeatedly said he would put him out if he did. Radford having thus been denied admission to the gaming establishments, has been driven to keeping a bar.

DIED TO GET IT.

A Man Applies for a Life Insurance Policy and then Suicides.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, 8th.]

One of our insurance agents yesterday related to us a case showing that men will sometimes even end their days by self-destruction for the mere sake of filthy lucre. On the 1st of January a man residing at Junction City, Kansas, made application to the agent at that place, of a life insurance company, for a policy of $1,000 on his life. The application was forwarded to the district agent of the company, in this city, reaching here on the 3d inst., and was the same day forwarded to the office of the company in St. Louis. On the 3d instant the man committed suicide at Junction City. The coroner at that place happened to be the examining physician of the company, and at once notified the agent here of the fact. The latter at once telegraphed to the office in St. Louis, the dispatch reaching there in advance of the application. The policy, of course, was not issued.

The man is represented to have been a very ignorant laborer. He undoubtedly supposed that the risk on his life commenced from the moment he made the application. In this he committed a fearful mistake, and instead of defrauding the company, only defrauded himself out of existence.

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI.

Unbroken Rail Communication from Portland to San Francisco.

[From the Omaha Herald, 8th.]

The only link which broke the chain of connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was yesterday supplied in the completion of the temporary bridge across the Missouri river at this point. The work of construction has been pushed forward with the rapidity characteristic of Western enterprise, the whole labor being performed in little more than one week. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the structure was pronounced complete, and in less time than fifteen minutes thereafter trains were crossing, and the work of transferring the immense amount of accumulated freight began in earnest. The bridge is well built, piles being driven closely together, on which are placed the stringers upon which the track is laid, the whole being rendered firm and substantial by braces. This work being finished, an unbroken rail communication now extends from Portland, Maine, to San Francisco.

Ben. Butler Writes to a Virginia Lady.

The London Republican says the following is the reply to a letter addressed by Miss Caroline F. Putnam, of Lottsburg, Va., to Gen. Butler:

LOWELL, Nov. 30th, 1869.

MY DEAR MADAM: I have read with attention your letter in regard to the state of things in Virginia.

It is very sad indeed; and I know nothing that gives cause to a patriot for more anxiety than the condition of matters in the South. It is quite true that the same hate exists in the minds of bad men that did before the war, and it may break out in the same way in the course of ten or fifteen years, as soon as the boys born during the war shall have arrived at nearly manhood, and those who were boys in the war at the South, and brought up in hate of the North, shall have come to man's estate and got control of affairs.

You need not fear, however, that I shall do anything contrary to the record I have made. There is no truth in the report. I have made no such allusion or promise as specified in your note.*

It would not be proper, of course, for me to say what would be my action in Congress, but I think it will satisfy those who have confidence in me.

I have the honor to be yours, very truly,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

*In my letter to General Butler I quoted from the Richmond Enquirer that said he would not oppose the admission of Virginia if Gen. Canby reported the election fair.

The Mill of the Period.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 8th.]

It appears that prize-fighting has not yet received its quietus in this country, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to suppress it by the authorities. We are led to this impression by observing the repeated challenges, by men of pugilistic propensities, in the sporting journals of the country. The most noted and most recent of these seems to be that between Jem Mace and Tom Allen, two celebrated English buffers of recent importation, who have come here to seek their fortunes and add to their laurels. They are pretty nearly matched in height and weight, and probably in scientific attainments; but Allen has quite an advantage in age, being ten years younger than his adversary. The fight is talked of as being an international affair, and for the championship of America; but it is nothing of the kind. The men are both Englishmen, and are simply going to fight to make money by the practice of their profession. The idea of tolerating such a thing as a fight for the championship of America and its being a national affair is simply preposterous; they might as well fight for the championship of the Cannibal Islands. If these men are determined to fight, as no doubt they are, we hope that it will not be in this vicinity, but as far away as possible—some place where the laws will not be violated and where they can pummel each other to their hearts' content.

☞ A little boy of Provincetown, four years old, very anxious for a drum, the evening preceding Christmas eve, on going to bed, made the following prayer: "'Now I lay me down to sleep,' I want a drum, 'I pray the Lord,' I want a drum, 'my soul to keep, and if I should die before I wake,' I want a drum." His prayer was answered.

FREE ALABAMA.

All Marriages Between 1861 and 1855 Null and Void.

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

The Supreme Court of Alabama have just rendered several decisions, the arguments leading to which establish the important fact that all marriages which took place in Alabama during the war are null and void, and that the issue of such marriages are illegitimate. In the decision in the case of ex parte B. S. Bibb and W. C. Bibb, the court said:

* * * * * The clerk who issued the writ, the sheriff who served it, and the judge who gave the judgment, so far as this court can know, were all mere usurpers, who did not hold their offices by color of any rightful authority. The court was not that of a State of the Union, and the government of which it formed a part was not that of a State of the Union. The judge who presided in it was not a judicial officer, recognized in this court, or by the rightful government. *

Another question occurs in connection with this case. It is this: Has this judgment been made good, ratified or affirmed in any manner by the rightful authority of the State, or of the General Government? I think it has not. All the departments of the Government are mere agencies. (Cooley 87, *et seq.* and notes.) They are depositories of special and separate powers of administration, and the one cannot perform the agency entrusted to another. (Wayman vs. Southard, 10 Whea. 46.)

And as it with other agencies, what one agency is forbidden to do in the first instance, it cannot ratify, if done in the name of another, by an illegal authority, or rather, by another agency wholly void. The legislative agency cannot make a judgment good which has been rendered by a void and illegal court, unless it could have conferred authority upon such void court to have given the judgment in the first instance.

It follows that, as the Judges of Probate who issued the marriage licenses were not legal judges and had no right to issue such licenses; and as the Legislature could not, after the war, render such licenses valid, therefore none of the marriages which took place during the war were legal marriages, and that the children of such marriages are illegitimate. That is to say, such would be the inevitable result, were it not that a New York court has struck out in a very sensible direction, and declared that if a man and woman consent to live together as husband and wife, without civil or religious ceremonies, it constitutes a valid marriage. Maybe we will have to adopt this New York law, in order to get out of the muddle into which the Dogberries at the Capitol have thrown us.

THE WIDOW'S VICTIMS.

How Pretty Young Men Are Taken In and Done For in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

There appears, on a certain day, in each of the daily papers an advertisement setting forth that a "young widow lady, of refinement, education, beauty and wealth, intends to make the tour of the continent, and wishes to engage, as a companion and protector, a young gentleman of cultivation and refinement, who will receive a liberal salary and have all his expenses paid." That brings a crowd of the prettiest young men in town to the office of the "Employment Bureau" man, who acts as her agent. Each takes him aside and says, quite confidentially, "My dear fellow, if you get this engagement for me, I will give you"—(twenty-five or fifty dollars, as the case might be). Then the agent says, "My dear sir, I don't think I ought to do it, but still, I like your looks and think the lady will—yes, I am sure she will, and I have influence with her; so just take a note from me, see her, and come back." Each understands that "come back." It means "come down" after the engagement is obtained. Each and all see her in turn, in a magnificent brown stone mansion, and they find her very pretty, very smart; and when she seems to take a great fancy to each in his order, and engages him as her companion at a splendid salary, each pronounces her an exceedingly charming woman, and himself one of the luckiest men alive. She engages them all, and they all return and pay the agent his handsome fee. The next day the office is closed, the rent has been about due, and this was the grand *coup* of the agent's art to close in a blaze of professional glory, "bilking" even the landlord and the man from whom he hired his furniture. As for the beautiful young widow, the places which knew her know her no more. She only engaged board for a week in the brown-stone mansion, and left before the week was up.

Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad.

[From President J. C. Fremont's Card in the New York Tribune of the 10th.]

In respect to the right of way, which we are asking, there only remains now for Congress to grant a strip across the Territory of New Mexico, 150 miles in length—the rest having been acquired from private corporations.

We own and control in Arkansas the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. In Texas the Memphis and El Paso Company has fully complied with the conditions of the charter, giving us the ownership and control of the line through that State. In Arizona we have purchased and own the charter of the Arizona Company, of which the line traverses that Territory, and have complied with the conditions of its charter.

In California we have purchased and own the charter, franchises, and property of the San Diego and Gila Southern Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company, which traverses that State, including 9,000 acres of land in the harbor of San Diego. In the harbor of Norfolk we own over one thousand acres. In addition to these, contracts and arrangements have been made by the company with other roads.

We have contracted with the Western Union Telegraph Company to put up a line of telegraph along our road. Arrangements are partly completed for establishing a steam freight and emigrant line, between Anvers and Norfolk, in connection with the company. We have a corps of engineers engaged in locating the San Diego and Gila line. We are indebted to the War Department for military protection to our surveying parties, and for permission to purchase their supplies from the Government depots in that quarter.

Under actual circumstances, it is not too much to say that the future of the road may be regarded as secured, notwithstanding the strength of the combination against it. Our contracts are in the course of uninterrupted execution. Shipments of rails have begun to reach New Orleans, and the first ten engines will be ready for delivery at the end of February. We are about to lay the rails on the Texas division. The Memphis and Little Rock road, of which 100 miles are now in operation, will be fully completed by the 1st of July. With the work in progress, we are expecting to have at least 250 miles of road in operation before the close of this year, with an estimated net income of over a million of dollars.

A House Sawed in Two.

[From the Paris (Ill.) Times.]

Some of our readers will remember a small frame building which stands near the depot, used at various times for a saloon. It stood upon the lands of two citizens of our town, who each claimed a share in the house. One wished to move it, but the other refused. The mover, however, made his arrangements to move the house, and had raised it upon rollers, when the other served an injunction upon him, forbidding the removal of the part that stood upon his land. The mover was not to be balked that way, and he gave his opponent until 12 M. to think about it, avowing his intention to move the small portion which stood upon his land anyhow. Twelve o'clock came with no change in affairs, except that the mover had measured off eight feet of the front end of the building as standing on his land, and had his workmen ready, and as the clock struck 12 the carpenters "let into" the house, and, commencing on the roof, deliberately sawed it in two as it stood, rendering both ends useless to anybody. The building still stands there, a curious specimen of architecture, exemplifying the motto that a "house divided against itself cannot stand."

No More of Navies.

A London correspondent of the New York Times says: "The English Government, as the first naval power in the world, has no sooner begun the construction of the strongest war steamers yet built, than an Austrian naval officer, with the aid of an English engineer, has made a swimming torpedo which renders them of no more value than an old-fashioned frigate. This torpedo is shaped like a sword fish, is propelled with great swiftness under water by compressed air, either in straight lines or curves, and, charged with dynamite or nitro-glycerine, shatters every vessel with which it comes in contact. There is a rumor of general disarmament. A few inventions of this sort will make any effective armaments impossible. We need only a good flying machine, to destroy fortifications on shore, and all war is ended. Science conquers the world."

The Heart of a Burglar Touched.

The Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette has this item: "A poor young widow in Berlin, coming home the other night, found on her table a note addressed to her, reading as follows: 'MADAME—I came here with the intention of robbing you, but the sight of this respectable and peaceful attic room, decorated with religious pictures, and adorned with pious *souvenirs*, and, above all, your two little children, who were quietly sleeping in their little beds and smiling in their dreams, have touched my heart, and instead of depriving you of the little money I found in the drawer, I take the liberty of leaving here fifty dollars, hoping that you will accept them as a tribute of my respect and admiration. True the money has been stolen; but perhaps in the course of every day life you have taken money from a worse man than your OBEDIENT SERVANT.'"

☞ In the New York as well as Baltimore Staats Zeitung has just appeared a letter from Berlin, written by Professor Rudolph Gueist, D. D., in reference to Dr. Paul Schoeppe, for whom he says there is no great sympathy in his birthplace. Professor Gueist says that six or seven years ago a person of the same name and corresponding age was sentenced to prison in Berlin for adroit forgeries. He had been private secretary of Count Blankensee. The father of the said forger, it is stated also, was a village minister. Afterwards both emigrated to the United States. The press of Germany revives the whole affair of these alleged old forgeries in discussing the Schoeppe affair in this country.

SAMBO'S SUCCESSOR.

Jno. Chinaman Arrives at New Orleans—Two Hundred and Fifty of Him—A Shaving Scene at Gretna—The Adventures of a New Orleans Reporter on the Spot.

[From the New Orleans Times, Jan. 9th.]

In order to gratify the curiosity of the public with regard to the cargo of "Celestials" at Gretna, on the opposite side of the river, we yesterday sent a special reporter to the scene.

People who had heard of their coming, crowded the ferry boat in considerable numbers, and the colored population were especially prompt in paying their respects to the long looked-for strangers.

In a black and dingy warehouse, about two hundred yards above the ferry landing, these immigrants from the "Flowery Land" had been snugly quartered. No white person having charge of them appeared in sight, and our reporter was compelled to rely on his own unassisted ingenuity for information with regard to the saffron-hued visitors.

There was no guard at the door, and the fact was evident that there were no apprehensions of any attempt on the part of these people to make their escape and avoid their contracts.

A few loungers were seen at the door, and several were engaged outside in cooking what appeared to be a compound of rice, pork and other unmentionables, in temporary fireplaces, made of loose bricks, which had been improvised for the occasion. Within the building mats were spread, leaving spaces wide enough to walk in, and on these lounged this strange people, in every conceivable attitude. Beds of rather attenuated dimensions, made of cotton and not specially remarkable for their whiteness, were rolled up conveniently around, forming resting places for the heads of the loungers. A large number of them were engaged in the operation of shaving—the tonsorial art being in much request among the Mongols.

A few would shave themselves, but by far the greater number called in the aid of some professor of the art to perform this delicate operation. It was observed that their razors were peculiar, being shaped like a smoothing-iron, such as are used in a laundry, made of a rough piece of steel, about two inches in length in the blade, an inch and a half broad at the widest end, tapering down to a quarter of an inch, and ending in a round metallic handle, which is of the same piece of metal, making the whole instrument something less than five inches in length. The back of this razor is about half an inch thick, and might, on occasion, serve very well for opening oysters. A few of those more advanced in civilization had furnished themselves with razors of American pattern, but the operators were evidently not proficient in their use.

Shaving seems to be an art that occupies much of the time and ingenuity of these people. They shave from where the hair joins the forehead to the crown, then the back of the head and a broad space completely around the cranium, above the ears, leaving hair enough on the top to support the cue, or "pig-tail," that hangs gracefully, nearly to the ground, from the head of every Chinaman of any pretensions to gentility. This appendage of the "pig-tail" might prove an inconvenience when these "John Chinamen" reach Western Texas, should the Arrapahoe Indians, on the line of the railroad, take a notion to gratify their scalping propensities. It is a noticeable fact that the portion of the Chinaman's head which is shaved is often gray, while the remainder of his hair is black. They not only shave the head, as stated, but they pass the razor over the forehead, and all over the face, where no beard appears to grow, even up to and under the eyebrows.

They are men of small stature, below the medium height, not many exceeding five feet, though robustly formed. Their language is short and chopping in its sound, resembling to the casual hearer that of some tribes of North American Indians. They dress with a blue cotton blouse, pantaloons of the same materials and ample dimensions, shoes that might be called clogs, turning up sharply at the toes, and a hat resembling an inverted wash bowl. Some of them, who have been several years in California, have adopted the habits of the "Melican man," particularly in the article of boots, and in a taste for chewing tobacco. They all smoke tea and opium, and indulge in this luxury in a recumbent position. Their pipes have stems made of the bamboo and bowls of metal and wood.

There were several of this importation who spoke English indifferently, and these were very taciturn, submitting to only a few questions and then turning away. There are about 250 men in the lot, and one woman, small in size and scarcely passable in personal appearance. Her feet have the deformity usual with Chinese women. One of the "head men," being asked why they did not bring their women to this country, replied that the distance was too great for them to travel.

An interesting youth, about thirty years of age, and of the color of a bright mulatto, claims to be king or head man of them. Desiring to be better acquainted, we asked him "who," and he answered "Phoo," walking off without deigning further reply. Another claimed to be of the blood royal, and said his name was Bung, the son of Chung, whose grandfather was Hung.

They seemed very orderly in their conduct, and nothing in this new country seemed to surprise them. This may be accounted for by the fact that the larger portion of them have spent a number of years in California.

This lot of two hundred and fifty Chinamen were employed by Gen. John B. Walker, in California, for the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. They are to serve three years and to receive twenty dollars per month, with rations. Their transportation and rations while en route to the place of their destination, are also furnished by their employers. There is an interpreter, who receives $100 per month, and the head men of gangs, or foremen, who receive $40 per month. A small supply of Chinese commodities was brought over for their convenience until an additional quantity arrives from Panama.

Gen. Walker thinks that the same parties who supplied him these men will be able to furnish a considerable number of good laborers, during the spring and summer, on better terms than he had to give to this lot. These, being pioneers, had to be paid extra for their boldness in exploring a new country. The whole party are to leave immediately by the Opelousas railroad for Berwick's bay, and thence by steamer for Galveston.

Beecher's Defense.

Mr. Beecher thus defends his conduct in the Richardson-McFarland case:

I suppose I do slop over sometimes. Well, I never saw a pan just full of milk that did not slop over. If you do not want any slopping-over, take a pint of milk and put it in a big bucket. There will be no slopping over then. And a man who has only a pint of feeling, in an enormous bucket, never slops over. But if a man is full of feeling, up to the very brim, how is he going to carry himself without spilling over? He cannot help it. There will be dripping over the edges all the time. And as every flower or blade of grass rejoices when the rain falls upon it, so every recipient along the way in which a man with overflowing generous feeling walks is thankful for his bounty.

How to carry a nature full of feeling, and administer it without making mistakes, I do not know, you do not, nobody does, nobody ever did, and nobody ever will; so we must take it and get along as best we can. Life is a kind of zig-zag anyhow, and we are obliged to resort to expedients, and make experiments, and learn from our blunders, which are inevitable. We find out a great deal more from men's mistakes than from their successes.

But, after all, I am not sorry that I have been imposed upon, and that I have trusted men that were not worthy to be trusted. I am not sorry that I have been duped. It falls out from an abundance of generous feeling. It is the mistake of a disposition that I think it is a great deal better to have, with all the impositions which it suffers, than that kind of cold caution which prevents you venturing anything on the side of kindness because you always want to be safe.

Life in Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune of the 11th published this item:

A lady, standing at the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was approached by a young man, who asked some unimportant question. Without waiting for a reply, he snatched her watch, and, after running a short distance, jumped on a horse, apparently in waiting, and escaped. The lady in question had just recovered her watch from a thief, who had stolen it from her house.

The same paper published this advertisement:

PERSONAL—If the highwayman who relieved my wife of her watch and chain at the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, at 3:30 P. M., January 10, will return the same, I will pay its full value, it being valued as a keepsake. Address confidentially ——.

New Way of Making Tobacco Yellow.

[From the Chatham (Va.) Tribune.]

One of our subscribers informs us that a gentleman in Franklin county, whose crop of tobacco last year was so inferior that he found it impossible by the usual process to cure it yellow, originated an entirely new method which succeeded admirably. His plan was to build at the barn an immense log fire, as if preparing to kill hogs; to heat rocks red hot and scatter them all over the floor of the barn; then with buckets to throw water all over the heated rocks, thereby raising a perfect fog of steam in the house. The result was a beautiful yellow cure of his entire crop. This is something new to us, but the source of our information is entirely reliable, and we commend the subject to theoretical and practical investigation of our intelligent planters for what it may be worth.

Paris in the Clouds.

A most extraordinary phenomenon was visible here Tuesday night. It was a bright night, although the moon and stars were veiled by fleecy clouds, which seemed lighted up by an aurora borealis. On these clouds Paris and all its monuments—the Pantheon, Hotel des Invalides, Notre Dame, the Louvre, Tuileries, Palace Royal, Palace de l'Industrie, the Seine, the Champs Elysees, the Triumphal Arch—were reflected as in a mirror.—[Paris (Dec. 23) Cor. N. Y. World.

☞ Every citizen of France aged twenty-one years has a right to address petitions to the Senate, and the average number sent each session is six hundred. The majority of them are grotesque. There was one last year in favor of a tax on bachelors, and another praying that all the new-born children might be tattooed at the Mairie with a serial number, so as to facilitate their identification in the event of their turning out criminals.

HICKMAN.

Frightful Reminiscences of the Illinois Wife Murderer.

The LaCrosse Democrat has the following about Hickman, the man who, in Chandlersville, Illinois, recently killed his wife by crushing her skull with a club, and who afterwards cut her throat from ear to ear with a butcher knife:

This man was born near Athens, Tennessee, where he lived until he arrived at the years of manhood. He had never been known to do anything beyond what might be thrown into the general miscellany of boyish recklessness. His social status was not above par, and among his female acquaintances was Nancy Marshall, whom he married.

Ten or twelve years of married life resulted in a family of five children, two of whom are now living near the scene of the late tragedy. The first of this matrimonial existence was very wretched, and the life of his wife was in constant jeopardy.

His mother-in-law, Mrs. Marshall relates a frightful story, which in fiendish brutality is beyond anything ordinary human wickedness could conceive. It is this: About two years after his marriage with Nancy, he one night conceived the idea of going to his father's, some 80 miles distant from his own home. His wife was at this time critically *enciente*, but wholly inhuman about this, he saddled two horses, and ordered his wife to mount one of them. She silently obeyed, and they started on a dreary journey. They had gone but a short distance when Mrs. Hickman was compelled to dismount. And on the roadside she gave birth to a child, which a few miles further on died in her arms while on horseback. The brutal husband dismounted, dug a hole in the ground with a stick, into which he tumbled the naked remains of his new-born babe. Then he remounted his horse, and rode on with his half-dead wife beside him, to his father's house.

Twelve years ago next March Hickman murdered his wife, Nancy. She was lying in bed just recovering from confinement. Her prostration had angered Hickman to a woeful extent. When the physician was called Hickman seized a knife, and going to the yard threatened terrible vengeance if the thing occurred again. He brooded over his wife's sickness, and day by day "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," until at last an unquiet word from his wife brought death and destruction to her. In his rage Hickman seized a flat-iron, and hurling it at her inflicted shocking injuries—crushing her forehead, and striking the infant upon the head broke its little skull. The death of the babe and its mother speedily followed this outrage, and both were buried in the same grave.

Hickman fled from the house to escape the penalty of the laws, and was followed by his little son Aaron, eight years of age. The father discovering this, turned upon him, and, with a heavy club, beat the child about the head until his skull was fractured and he fell insensible, leaving the boy, as he supposed, dead. Hickman started for the woods, where he lived several days upon food and nourishment sent him by his father.

The officers of the county started in pursuit of him, and, after several days' diligent and eager search, succeeded in finding him hidden away in the underbrush. He was taken into custody and lodged in jail.

Soon after Hickman's arrest, he was arraigned for trial on an indictment charging him with the murder of his wife and child. The trial progressed, and at its end Hickman was acquitted of the murder on the plea of insanity, and sent to the Jacksonville Lunatic Asylum, where he remained about four months.

Then he was liberated, and emigrated to Illinois, where he took up his abode, about a mile and a half from Chandlerville, Cass county.

Before he left Tennessee, as our reporter learned from his brother-in-law, Hickman murdered a man in cold-blood, and then fled. After reaching Illinois he became possessed of about eighty acres of land, fifteen of which are now under cultivation. But Hickman himself was a lazy, indolent fellow, whose dissolute habits unfitted him for work, and he lived upon the support given him by the rent of a portion of his land, and the wages of his son Aaron, whom he had once attempted to murder. And now he again has repeated his tragic sensation of years ago, and occupies a felon's cell.

THE JAPS IN CALIFORNIA.

An Interesting Sketch of the Colony Near Gold Hill.

[From the San Francisco Morning Call.]

Up to this time the Japanese have accommodated themselves in their household matters at considerable inconvenience, but this will soon be at an end, and in a few weeks they will be settled down as comfortably as you please, with houses of their own, each family reposing "under its own vine and fig-tree." Among their number are four carpenters, and these men are now engaged in erecting buildings for the use of the party. The houses are to be twelve in number, dimensions 36x30, each containing four rooms, and built after the real Japanese fashion, with low, pitched roofs, the eaves extending far over the sills, and forming a balcony or awning around the entire house. The outer walls and partitions are all of sliding panels, that can be shut together at the corners and folded into boxes, leaving nothing but the roof and its supports, during the hot summer days, affording a luxury that can only be exceeded by "taking off your flesh and sitting in your bones." The partition walls are of paper, the outer walls of wood; one room is to be used as a sleeping-room, another as a kitchen, and the two others—in each house—for silk raising, where the worms will be kept and nursed and the silk weaved and otherwise manipulated. I had omitted to mention that silk culture will form an important branch of this enterprise, 50,000 mulberry plants having already been set out for a beginning. The Japanese carpenters are ingenious workmen, and their work is done with marvelous neatness. A curious feature of their houses is that they do not contain a nail, all of the joints and timbers being dove-tailed together by many ingenious devices, and the whole work, even to the rafters, is as smooth as if it had been polished down with sand paper. And the Japanese are a neat people, for they use no paint to hide any blemishes of construction or ornamentation, no filigree work or plaster of Paris gewgaws, but every stick in the building is exposed. Every morning, as regularly as she cooks the breakfast, or sweeps the floor, the Japanese housewife takes a wet cloth and scours the whole interior of the dwelling, leaving no part untouched, and no stain or dirt spot to mar its cleanly appearance. Then the Japanese do not come into the house with muddy boots, after the style of the American "sovereign;" but, having covered the floor with a neat matting, always remove the dirty sandals before stepping upon it. I stood and watched the Japanese carpenters at their work for some minutes, and noticed the peculiarity of their movements. The Japanese works "toward him"—that is, instead of shoving a plane from him, he reaches out, sets the plane upon the board at arms' length, and pulls it toward him; and he cuts, chops and saws, in the same way. His saws are fixed in handles, like a butcher's cleaver, and the teeth slant or "rake" toward the handle. The planes are constructed like ours, but the wooden portion is very thin and wide. The adze is fastened to the end of a hooped stick, like the handle of one of the crooked canes that are worn on the arm on Montgomery street, and altogether, their tools are different from ours, yet I cannot observe that they are awkward in appearance or awkwardly handled. The men are bright, intelligent and polite, lifting their hats and bowing gracefully to strangers, and the women stay at home, do the cooking, take care of the babies, keep the house in order and manage pretty much as American housewives do, even to the wearing of the Grecian bend. Take them all in all, they are in every respect a superior race to the Chinese, and resemble them in no manner except in their physical appearance.

CHICAGO HORRORS.

An Entire Family Roasted Alive.

[From the Chicago Evening Post, 11th.]

The oil fiend is sweeping away far more victims than the cholera or the small-pox, and still people take it into their homes and play with it as if it were as harmless as water. The most terrible casualty yet recorded from this source occurred about 8 o'clock this morning, at the residence of Benjamin F. Lanternman, a machinist, No. 181 Robey street, near Van Buren. Mrs. Lanternman was preparing breakfast over a small gasoline stove, and her two little girls, two and eight years of age, were about her. It is probable that the heat was not sufficient and that she attempted to pour more of the fluid upon the stove—at any rate a terrible explosion took place and in an instant the mother and her children were enveloped in flames. The father, who was up stairs, heard their shrieks, ran down, and, folding his arms about his wife, endeavored to extinguish the fire, but in so doing was himself enveloped in the fiery sheet, his clothing, as well as that of his wife and children, was nearly burned off, and all were actually roasted alive. The mother and the youngest child were so terribly burned about the head and body as to be almost unrecognizable, and have doubtless ere this been released from their agony by death. The father and eldest child are suffering dreadfully, but, it is thought, will recover.

The neighbors hurried in on hearing the cries of the sufferers, and rendered them all the assistance in their power, but little could be done. Mrs. Lanterman could give little information as to the cause of the accident, but the result was too evident. Is it not time that these terrible inflammable enemies to human life and happiness were banished from our midst?

Honest Indians.

Says the Omaha Herald: "It is our candid opinion, based upon the views of the great Indian missionary, Father DeSmet, that there are more honest men among the Blackfeet tribe of Indians to-day than there is in any State in New England. We mean by honest men those who do not lie and cheat, and who do not speak with deceiving and crooked tongues. We believe the Indian, in his native haunts, to be truer in his friendships, more faithful in his obligations, and more generous and self-sacrificing in his impulses, than any other race of men living, not excepting the glistening and glorious African. If we are not sadly misinformed, some of the best Christian men and women on this earth to-day are among the Blackfeet, who have thus far escaped the corrupting contact of the white man's civilization."

SPAIN'S CROWN JEWELS.

The Scandalous Fortunes of Retired Royalty.

[From the Chicago Tribune's Foreign Correspondence.]

In Spain there is much talk still about the theft of the crown diamonds. The Minister of Finance, M. Figuerola, made a very serious accusation before the Cortes, which is briefly as follows:

At the beginning of the century Spain possessed jewels, diamonds, precious stones, to the value of a hundred million reals, or twelve million francs. Joseph Bonaparte, when driven from Spain, carried off to the value of five and a half millions of francs, or twenty-two million reals. Christina, during her regency, stole enough to amount to thirty-six millions, and the forty-two millions remaining were carried off by Isabella, when she was expelled.

To this solemn accusation, coming from so high a source, the accused, or their defenders, reply. One of the secretaries of Joseph Bonaparte—moved, probably, by the family—asserts that his late master was, during the time of his ephemeral monarchy, paid with these diamonds, because Spain, too poor to pay his civil list in money, had but these to give him, and that the King kept nothing for himself.

One of the friends of Christina makes a long statement concerning the diamonds of his mistress; says that the dear Queen received them from the King, her husband, from her subjects, her children, &c. Why not from her lovers, like her daughter Isabella? Both of them have had so many that, at a million per lover, all the jewels they have would be accounted for.

The friends of Isabella say for her what is said for her mother, and publish a pretended account of the division of the jewels, valued at twenty-five million reals, made between her and her sister, the Duchess de Montpensier.

The Cortes appointed a committee to make a report on the matter, and they are now awaiting it. In the meantime, I tell you the result will be that set forth in the fable of the person called on to judge between fox and wolf, and who decided that both were wrong. The wolf, according to him, complained that he had been robbed of what he never possessed, and the fox had stolen what was claimed of him. In other words, they are all robbers, and all worthy of punishment. The Spanish Ministers knew perfectly well the thefts were carried on for years by their rulers, and had, perhaps, profited by them. They make this stir only to injure the prospects of the Prince of the Asturias, for the good of Prim or some one else. Joseph Bonaparte, Christina and Isabella of Bourbon, have in succession taken the jewels now claimed of them, and there is probably the chief source of the scandalous fortunes that they display in Europe in company with their husbands or lovers. Nor are they the only or the first sovereigns who have made such a shameful display. It is almost the imperial or royal fashion in Europe. Bonaparte went to the Isle of Elba with two hundred and forty million francs which were certainly not his savings nor family property, but money stolen from France. Francis the Second, of Naples, spends tranquilly at Rome the three hundred million francs taken by his father, Bomba, from his Neapolitan States. The Duke of Modena, who made and unmade famine in his Duchy in order to enrich himself at the expense of his subjects, enjoys the fruits of his trade as an engrosser. The Duke of Brunswick displays at Parisian festivals a suit where each button is a diamond stolen from his people. I have seen and spoken to the man—to my shame, I admit, for I should have turned my back on him as on an ordinary malefactor; but I did like everybody else. Isabella and her mother have done like all the others. They have robbed their kingdoms and carried off what was intrusted to them. With it they live, and incite as far as they can, insurrections in their countries. Let the other crowned heads of Europe allow or sanction these things if they choose. It is their own matter. But we common people cannot too strongly condemn each performance, and I try to do my best now.

LABOR.

Some of the Causes of the Demoralization of Industry.

[From the New York Times, 8th.]

Complaints arise in every part of the country from manufacturers and employers of labor, that the workmen do not perform nearly as much labor in a day as formerly, nor take as much interest in their tasks. So strikingly is this demoralization true of some districts, that, it is said, building contractors have generally made a poor business this year, sometimes going into bankruptcy through not sufficiently reckoning in their estimates on this deficiency of labor. It is believed that one cause of the liquidation of a well-known and long-established iron works of this city, the "Novelty," was the inefficiency of work among our mechanics, as compared with those in English iron works and ship yards. Another iron establishment, the "Morgan," is stated by its proprietor to have constructed in 1858 a marine engine at a cost of $23,000, (including profit to builder,) with 2,323 days' labor. Precisely the same engine, as respects pattern and weight, was built at the same works in 1869, on contract, for $40,000. The labor, however, was 3,538 days, or 1,215 more days than were necessary eleven years before. The result was a loss to the builder of $5,000.

Mr. A. A. Low, a high authority on such matters, stated before the Congressional Committee that we could never compete with British iron-workers and shipbuilders until our mechanics accomplished as much in the day as the foreign workmen. Commissioner Wells, during his investigations into the burdens resting upon our industry, put forth a circular to the manufacturers throughout the Union, asking whether, in their opinion, "mechanics and laborers performed as much labor in a day as formerly?" The replies from New England indicate a diminution of labor in the day of from 15 to 33 per cent; in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the estimated decrease is from 25 to 33 per cent.; in the West, from 12½ to 20 per cent. All the replies show an increasing distaste for and lack of interest in their work on the part of the laborers. Only one answer out of nine speaks of the labor as equal in productiveness to the former rate. This decrease of efficiency is not so true of the agricultural interest, where employer and laborer work side by side, nor of factories where there is frequent contract work, but more of ordinary and average factory and shop work and of many open-air trades. It is a fact of immense importance to our financial future, and is another obstacle to such cheap productions here as will enable us to compete with foreign countries.

The causes are not far to seek. They are of a like character with those which tend to form trades' unions, to foment strikes, and to promote agitation for eight-hour laws. The American laboring class for the past two years, despite its apparent high wages, has seen that it was not getting the worth of its money in products.

AFLOAT UNDERGROUND.

A Fearful Experience in Nicollet Island Tunnel.

[Minneapolis (Minn.) Correspondence Chicago Republican.]

It is not generally known in this vicinity, and the newspaper men have not yet got the item, that Wm. W. Eastman, the proprietor of the celebrated Nicollet Island Tunnel, David A. Secomb, a noted lawyer here, and George Eastman, a younger brother of William, had a narrow escape from death a few weeks ago while exploring the ruins of this subterranean excavation. The party had proceeded in a boat, by paddling, about 500 feet from the entrance. The awful darkness of the place was appalling to the stoutest heart, the rays of the lantern shrunk within themselves, and the cavernous reaches re-echoed a deep metallic resonance to the tones of the voice. The elder Eastman drove the canoe slowly onward through the darkness, past sunken rocks and logs, Secomb and George steadying the frail vessel and guarding the lantern. Suddenly chaos seemed to have been enthroned; the water in the tunnel rose and fell as if the rock strata below us was upheaving; the most infernal crash and booming echoes stunned the ear and brain; portions of the rock above were falling! Whole yards of solid lime rock dropped bodily around the boat and into the awful gulf of roaring waters—drove the frail vessel to be thrown up again toward the yawning, gaping rock roof by the swelling wave. Why the boat was not smashed is a miracle. With fragments of rock and earth, it still floated, and still offered the bold spirits within it chances for life. Up and down the long, and to them almost interminable, length of tunnel, ran the crashing echoes of new falling rock, and the surging waves washed the boat against the rock sides of the excavation. It can never be told how the party ever survived the tremendous gantlet of that terrific experience and gained the entrance with their shattered boat; pale, drenched with water, and soiled with mud, bruised and cut by rock and sandstone, more dead than alive, they dragged themselves, weary and worn, to the sunlight of the upper world, and thanked God for all His mercies. None will wonder that it was agreed that nothing should be said concerning the disaster, especially in their families, and, as I said, it is only lately that the occurrence became known to a few. But of this remarkable dropping of the rock-roof of this tunnel, and its effect on the enterprise, I will write in another letter.

☞ The New York Sun says: "We are informed that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was assisted in the preparation of her recent volume on the Byron controversy by an eminent lawyer of her acquaintance. This statement will surprise many persons who have read the book and been struck by the weakness of its reasoning, the inconsequence of its deductions, and the inartificiality of its arrangement. Mrs. Stowe would have done better if she had employed a fool of less reputation and more sense. Such an adviser would have counseled the omission of the many disgusting details which render the narrative as offensive as it is useless."

☞ An urchin of six or seven years went into a barber shop in Racine, Wisconsin, and ordered the barber to cut his hair as close as shears could do it. He was asked if his mother ordered it that way. "No," said he, "but school commences next week, and we've got a school ma'am that pulls hair, and I'm bound to fix her this term, you bet."

SWITZERLAND.

An Interesting Letter from a Physical Paradise.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, December 16th, 1869.

When I last wrote you, I proposed to stay all winter in Paris; but, though man proposes, he does not dispose. Ruled by considerations more dear to me than the charms of Paris, I one night last week rubbed the traveler's lamp of Aladdin, in the worse than wintry rigors of that gay capital, and the next day, thanks to the railway genii, we found ourselves in the autumnal softness of Montreux. "But," some of your readers may say, "what is Montreux, that it should lie in Switzerland, and yet be clothed with autumnal softness in the depth of winter?" The question is not unreasonable. I will answer it. The northern shore of the eastern extremity of Lake Geneva, within the compass of five or six miles from the extremity, describes with tolerable exactness the letter S. The whole range of the shore thus defined is sheltered by the Alps from the winds of the north, which, sweeping from Siberia, and but slightly tempered in their passage over Germany, shoot from the neighboring peaks, leing them in the shot, high above the shore, striking the lake about five miles out, and raising there a very perceptible commotion amongst the temperate waves. The consequence is that the winter temperature of the place is as mild as the mildest autumn temperature of Kentucky, attracting thither valetudinarians, and many who are not valetudinarians, from all parts of Europe, and from some parts of the rest of the globe. The Genevan S is fairly peopled with the refugees of climate.

Well, at the eastern point of this figure is a small town, encircled by a wall, with the mouth of the Rhone on the one side and the castle of Chillon on the other, and known to the Romans as Pennilucus or Penneloci. That is not Montreux. It is Villeneuve.

At the Western point of the figure is another small town, celebrated as part of the scene of Rousseau's "Nouvelle Heloise," and of the scenes depicted in his "Confessions," a chestnut copse not far off being pointed out as the veritable Bosquet de Julie. I beg the pardon of your readers, but that is not Montreux either. It is Clarens, of which Byron sings,

"Clarens, sweet Clarens, birth-place of deep love,"

a verse that may signify much or little, according to the mood of the beholder. For my own part I see no particular reason why "deep love" should not be born in Clarens, if the "maternal ancestor" should happen to be caught there at her time, but I see just as little reason, I confess, why the delicious creature should be got there rather than elsewhere, except, indeed, the authority of Rousseau, which, though vitiated by a fancy extravagantly erotic, seems to have been accepted by Byron, who, I may be pardoned for saying, was "another." But this, by the way—I am not yet through with the figure, as you may suspect.

On the crown of the arc next to Clarens is still another small town, somewhat larger than either Clarens or Villeneuve, and distinguished from both, among other things, by the great number of *pensions* or boarding-houses it contains, having fifty or sixty of these, with, I should add, but one small graveyard, scarcely larger than a single lot in Cave Hill, and not half full at that. Behind this town rise the Swiss Alps, hooded with snow, shawled with forests, and skirted with vineyards. Before it, right across the blue horn of the crescent-shaped lake, tower the Savoy Alps, robed in snow from head to foot. In it figs, pomegranates and laurels flourish out of doors; and hard by sits the Castle of Chillon,

Which round about the wave enthralls.

Poetry, romance and good living here combine their charms. Life is long, and art there is none, except the art of cookery, which is practiced with a skill not surpassed in France itself. In short, the town is a physical paradise. This is Montreux.

And here we are, adding two more to the host of resident foreigners, who probably do not number less than seven or eight hundred, nearly half as many as the inhabitants proper. The sole business of these last, I hardly need say, is to entertain the former; doing this, and doing it admirably, too, through the pensions above mentioned, which, for the most part, are elegant establishments, managed in general with scrupulous regard to the comfort of the guests, and, moreover, with so much address that the management is perceived only in its effects—the establishments appearing to manage themselves, going on, as Solomon's temple went up, without the sound of preparation.

In these quiet mansions in this quiet spot, life itself is naturally quiet. A light breakfast, of coffee, bread and butter, and honey, served in one's rooms, at any time from eight to eleven o'clock; a stroll up and down the lake, or a sail over it; dinner, in the highest style of the highest civilization at two o'clock in the common dining-room, or, by express stipulation, in one's own rooms; books, supplied by several circulating libraries, or newspapers and magazines, supplied by a newly-established reading-room, in which America, I observe, is represented by the New York Herald, New York Tribune, and New York Times, the latter, I may say in passing, being more generally quoted in Europe than any other journal of our country; tea, in what boarding-school misses would call *recherche* style, at seven o'clock; and, finally, music, cards, and conversation—these, diversified by an occasional excursion to some neighboring mountain, or to some village on its slope, with at least one visit to the Castle of Chillon, make up the ordinary life of the pensioners at Montreux. Their extraordinary life, if they have any, is sacred from the vulgar gaze.

In this relation one further remark may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Life here is not more expensive than exciting, the price of board and lodging at this season ranging from four francs to eight francs a day, wood and candles not included. The sum total, nevertheless, mounts up pretty well. In fact, without a good deal of self-denial, considerably more than is entirely agreeable to the free American spirit, there is no such thing as cheap living in Europe, or, for that matter, anywhere else. This maxim I of course learned in books.

There are some Americans here, more Russians, still more English, and Germans most of all. The Russians are perhaps the objects of greatest curiosity to the Americans, and vice versa, or the obverse, as the new-school philosophers say. At the *pension* in which we are installed, there are fortunately three live Russians, ladies, of whom I will say only that they very exactly fill the American idea of Russians, being thoroughly educated, highly accomplished, and excessively ugly.

Speaking of *our pension*, I ought to speak a good word, with which I will end this letter. The name of the *pension* is *Hauterive*, signifying high-shore, and being descriptive of the situation, which is a lofty terrace, looking over the lake, and looking at every other object of interest in the whole neighborhood, from Clarens to Chillon. In beauty, in healthfulness, in extent and grandeur of prospect, and in every other particular, the situation is unsurpassed in Montreux. And the *pension* itself is as fine as its situation. The proprietor, M. Frossard, who is a retired clergyman, and his two sisters, with the two daughters of one of them, are all cultivated people, adding to their intellectual accomplishments the rarer accomplishment of knowing "how to keep a hotel." And this knowledge they faithfully apply, making their house a most refined and delightful home to their guests. The advanced age of M. Frossard, however, disposes him to retire from active life, I understand, and consequently to sell the handsome property in question; so that any of your readers who would like to engage in pension-keeping at Montreux, and has twenty or thirty thousand dollars to invest in the business, would do well at once to strike for the *Pension de Hauterive* by as near a bee line as the exigencies of locomotion will permit. In the meantime, I recommend the *pension* to all who may come to Montreux for any purpose whatever.

In my next I will say something of Chillon. Montreux, I have omitted to state explicitly, is accessible by railway from Paris, the Swiss Occidental, which connects directly or indirectly with the Paris and Lyons railway, running straight through Montreux, and up the valley of the Rhone, and away to, I know not what point.

The European Postal and Ocean Cable Service.

[From the New York Times, 8th.]

The action of the French Government upon the postal and ocean cable relations with the United States can hardly be accepted as less than unfriendly. The proposals of Senator Ramsey were of a nature to simplify the work and to increase the facilities of the postal departments of both countries. The extra charge made for unprepaid matter from France is but vexatious, and calculated to lead to confusion, while the refusal of all concessions in the case of newspapers seems unjust. So with the cable difficulty. The refusal of even a reply to the arguments of Mr. Barney, against a twenty years' monopoly in favor of a French Company is even discourteous. It is the more so as the company itself, to which the original concessionaires sold the concession, was willing to abandon the privilege of monopoly, and agreed further to influence the Government in the same direction. Of course neither the latter point nor the question of espionage of all telegrams can remain where it is. The French cable must be made available as others are, and rest on as fair a basis of agreement, or it must be discontinued. If telegraphic communication with France is only to be gained through Belgium, or through the Portugal route announced in our Paris dispatch, there will be no doubt as to who is to blame, and with whom will be the loss.

A Regular "Fiend in Human Shape."

The Leavenworth Commercial thus describes the arrest and incarceration of John Cuddy, a howling swell of that portentous metropolis:

When captured it took all the police force to hold him. The heavy members of the force stood on his head and different parts of his person, while the more active members secured his limbs. When confined he made a horrible din, and tried to tear down the iron gates of his cell. He so far succeeded that he twisted off the bars and would shortly have been loose had not the jailer run down and confronted him with a shovel, while H. Robertson ominously threatened him with a poker in the event of his emerging. He continued to yell all day, and when we last saw him he was howling and shaking the bars of his den like a wild beast.

BUSINESS.

Failures Throughout the States and Territories During 1869—Figures for Twelve Years—The Outlook.

[From the New York World.]

The year just passed was, in results of its trade, both satisfactory and unsatisfactory. The former because the wholesale apprehensions and prophecies of widespread commercial disaster and financial convulsions were not realized; the latter because the general addition to surplus has not been large, because the average of dealers and producers have had a hard time to come out even, and because an exact estimate would show on the whole an increase of liabilities beyond any general and proportionate swelling of assets. Before 1869 the devastated and inert condition of the South was a perpetual menace to trade circles. That section, however, demonstrated a stability even under prostration which was big with promise of rehabilitation. The promise has come true, insomuch as it was the South during last year which came out marvelously strong in a business sense, which really kept the balance, or rather compelled the balance of business results to show, if not favorably, at least not despairingly, at the end of the twelvemonth. The North itself has not realized duly on its invested capital. Had the results in our own section been not offset by the encouraging figures of the elastic South, and had they been the criterion to go by, the aspect of trade would be one of hopelessness, and the present status one of complete exhaustion instead of conceded stringency. The most reliable statistics from all the States of failures for 1869 show as follows, being, too, contrasted with those of the prior year:

FAILURES, 1868-69.

STATES.	1868. Failures.	1868. Liabilities.	1869. Failures.	1869. Liabilities.
Alabama	23	$554,000	16	$10,100
Arkansas	13	270,000	7	5,300
California	..	..	4	59,300
Colorado	7	112,000	..	..
Connecticut	48	1,094,000	61	1,048,000
Delaware	12	82,000	13	251,000
District Colum.	7	77,000	14	106,000
Florida	5	46,000	..	..
Georgia	73	820,000	30	577,000
Illinois	131	1,523,000	175	4,276,000
Indiana	71	757,000	68	1,017,000
Iowa	54	508,000	62	694,000
Kansas	15	176,000	16	177,000
Kentucky	86	970,000	53	1,402,000
Louisiana	26	1,102,000	17	631,000
Maine	75	604,000	83	842,000
Maryland	46	694,000	37	1,285,000
Massachusetts	175	4,941,000	258	8,134,000
Michigan	80	659,000	148	2,204,000
Minnesota	29	169,000	35	567,000
Mississippi	29	421,000	11	383,000
Missouri	59	766,000	65	968,000
Montana	2	31,000	..	..
Nebraska	13	190,000	15	199,000
New Hampshire	25	283,000	39	717,000
New Jersey	43	512,000	65	1,038,000
New York (outside N. Y. City & Brooklyn	248	2,410,000	309	7,135,000
North Carolina	52	277,000	28	368,000
Ohio	203	4,034,000	281	4,063,000
Pennsylvania	287	3,884,000	306	7,844,000
Rhode Island	18	499,000	18	849,000
South Carolina	25	521,000	19	209,000
Tennessee	42	1,338,000	15	378,000
Territories	..	..	12	519,000
Texas	24	465,000	19	730,000
Vermont	21	163,000	37	313,000
Virginia	91	685,000	59	1,406,000
Wisconsin	35	475,000	61	1,047,000
N. Y. City and Brooklyn	417	31,654,000	418	21,370,000
Total	2,608	$63,774,000	2,799	$75,054,000

These figures are intrinsically imposing. The records of 1868 are even overborne by those of 1869. By themselves, however, is not the way in which to consider the return, Nor is it wholly intelligent or significant to compare only these two years together. Properly interpreted and properly contrasted it will be seen that the failures of 1869 are not excessive considering the dullness in trade and the era of universal apprehension which it ushered in. Opposing the returns above submitted to the annual returns made during, and even since, 1857, and the results are very strikingly favorable, considering how many more persons there are now engaged in the internal industries than could have been the case from 1861 to 1865 during the war. The totals of failures in number and liabilities from 1857 to 1869, inclusive, are as follows:

Date.	STATES NORTH. No.	STATES NORTH. Liabilities.	ALL THE STATES. No.	ALL THE STATES. Liabilities.
1857	4,257	$265,818,000	4,932	$291,750,000
1858	3,313	73,608,747	4,225	95,749,000
1859	2,959	51,314,000	3,913	64,394,000
1860	2,733	61,739,000	3,676	79,807,000
1861	5,935	188,632,000	6,993	207,210,000
1862	1,652	23,049,000	.....	....
1863	495	7,899,000	.....	....
1864	520	8,579,000	.....	....
1865	530	17,625,000	.....	....
1866	632	47,333,000	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,386	86,218,000	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,197	57,275,000	2,608	63,694,000
1869	2,411	65,246,000	2,799	75,054,000

These figures, which are very instructive, do not warrant in retrospect nor in prospect, the gloomy forbodings of the last five years. That the business of the country did not culminate in immortal smash at the end of the war, was a result which neither vindicated our prophets nor pleased our enemies. The government had stopped its enormous expenditures, and was floating on a currency empirical to a period of peace. Instead of all these disasters, the war closed upon an era of unexampled prosperity, as the tables show.

How the future looks to business men depends entirely upon their condition to perceive that future as to themselves. The most portentous cloud of trouble which broods over the community is the tendency toward indiscriminate credits and the cut-throating competition in small trade. Local business is small, and even in the larger cities is divided up among thrice as many stores as need or have excuse to exist, and this induces a low standard of morality in all over-done sections which is operating to destroy all conservatism, whether of credit or purchase, just as in 1857. Notably, however, to those who follow the legitimate laws and the equities of trade the out-look has no terrors.

"WITH YOUR CONSENT."

An Extraordinary Marriage in Michigan.

A correspondent of the South Haven (Michigan) Sentinel gives the following particulars of a recent Spiritualist marriage at Breedville:

"This is said to be a progressive age, and we were most happy to see it verified on the 2d inst., in the marriage, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wells Brown, of Mr. William Knowles and the well-known and popular speaker, Mrs. Frank Reid.

"It was expected that Sister Horton would officiate upon the all-important occasion, but she was prevented by illness. Under the circumstances it was decided that the next best thing would be for the parties to marry themselves. Accordingly, after a few moments' consultation, the following ceremony was repeated by them, and legalized by Justice Hurlburt:

"'Frank, with your consent, before these witnesses, I acknowledge you as my true and loving wife.'

"The bride responded: 'I, too, William, with your consent, before these witnesses, receive you as my loved and lawful husband. Our souls united, we shall be true to each other here and in the grand hereafter.'

"After the ceremony, the guests, some fifty in number, partook of a bountiful and handsomely arranged repast."

Great Giants.

In one of his recent lectures Professor Silliman, the younger, alluded to the discovery of the skeleton of an enormous lizzard of eighty feet. From this the professor inferred, as no living specimen of such magnitude has been found, that the species which it represents has become degenerated. The verity of his position he endeavored to enforce by allusion to the well-known existence of giants in olden times. The following is the list upon which this singular hypothesis is based:

The giant exhibited at Rouen, in 1830, the Professor says measured nearly 18 feet.

Gorapus saw a girl that was 10 feet high.

The giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was 10 feet high.

The giant Ferreguss, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was 28 feet high.

In 1814, near St. German, was found the tomb of the giant Isorant, who was not less than 30 feet high.

In 1580, near Rouen, was found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and who was nineteen feet high.

The giant Bacart was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1704 near the river Modert.

In 1823, near the castle in Dauphine, a tomb was found thirty feet long, sixteen wide, and eight high, on which was cut in gray stone these words: "Kintolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire, twenty-five and a quarter feet long, ten feet across the shoulders, and five feet from the breast-bone to the back!

We have no doubt that "there were giants in those days," and the past was perhaps more prolific in producing them than the present. But the history of giants during the olden time was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs, several of whom were even smaller than the Thumbs and Nutts of our own time.

An English Peer Against Time.

[From the Dublin Evening Mail.]

Lord Albert Pelham Clinton recently undertook for a bet of fifty pounds aside to walk, without any previous training, ten miles in two hours. The articles stipulated that the match should come off within three days. Ten pounds aside was posted and the remaining forty pounds aside made good on the following day. The Hackney Wick ground was selected. Betting at the start was three to two on time, and before the completion of the third mile offers of two to one were not responded to.

At a fair pace the pedestrian started, but without any pretensions to style, his feet coming down flat and heavily at every stride. The first mile occupied 11m. 15s.; the second, 11m. 38s., and the third, 11m 47s.; so that, reckoning on the average of a mile in twelve minutes, he had but 1m. 12s. to spare, and seemed to be growing worse every lap. In the twenty-second round his lordship began to recover, and now, getting his "second wind," paced along in better style, doing the fourth mile in twelve seconds faster than the previous one. The fifth mile was ten seconds quicker than the fourth, and half the distance was completed in 57m. 4s., or 2m. 40s. in hand. He now began to take it easier, and the sixth mile occupied 11m. 55s.; the seventh, 11m. 35s.; the eighth, 11m. 50s.; the ninth, 12m. 5s., and the last mile in 11m. 52s.; the entire distance being finished in 1h. 56m. 57s., or 3m. 3s. ahead of time.

THE LEOPARD OF THE AIR.

A Sketch by Paul Du Chaillu.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

One morning I hear a strange cry up in the air. I look, and what do I see?—what do I see yonder, up in the sky? An eagle. But what kind of an eagle? for it appears to me so much larger than any eagle I have ever met with before. And as I asked this, my men exclaimed: "It is a guanionien; the leopard of the air; the bird that feeds on gazelles, goats and monkeys; the bird that is the most difficult of any to find and to kill." "Yes," said Querlaouen; "in my younger days I remember that my wife and myself were on our plantation, with some of our slaves, and one day we heard the cries of a baby, and saw a child carried up into the sky by one of these guanioniens. The baby had been laid on the ground, and the guanionien, whose eyes never miss anything, and which had not been noticed soaring above our heads, pounced on its prey, and then laughed at us as he rose and flew to a distant part of the forest." Then Querlaouen showed me me a fetich partly made of two huge claws of this bird. What tremendous things those talons were! How deep they could go into the flesh!

"Then came wonderful stories of the very great strength of the bird.

"The people were afraid of them, and were compelled to be very careful of their babies. These grand eagles do not feed on fowls; they are two small game for them. Monkeys are what they like best; they can watch them as they float over the top of the trees of the forest, but sometimes the monkeys get the better of them.

"'People had better not try to get hold of the guanionien's young if they want to keep their sight,' said Gambo; 'for, as sure as we live, the old bird will pounce upon the man that touches its young.'

"For a long time I had heard the people talking of the guanionien, but had never yet had a glimpse of one.

"Now, looking up again, I saw several of them. How high they were! At times they would appear to be quite still in the air; at other times they would soar. They were so high that I do not see how they could possibly see the trees; everything must have been in a haze to them; monkeys of course could not be seen. They were no doubt amusing themselves, and I wonder if they tried to see how near they could go to the sun. Some at times flew so high that I lost sight of them.

"In the afternoon I thought I would ramble round. I took a double-barreled smoothbore gun, and loaded one side with a bullet, in case I should see large game; the other barrel I loaded with shot No. 2. Then I carefully plunged into the woods till I reached the banks of a little stream, and there I heard the cry of the mondi (*Colobus Satanas*), which is one of the largest monkeys of these forests. From their shrill cries, I thought there must be at least half a dozen together. I was indeed glad that I had one barrel loaded with big shot. If the mondis were not too far off, I would be able to get a fair shot, and kill one.

"I advanced very cautiously until I got quite near to them. I could then see their big bodies, long tails, and long, jet-black shining hair. What handsome beasts they were! what a nice-looking muff their skins would make! I thought.

"Just as I was considering which of them I would fire at, I saw some big thing, like a huge shadow, suddenly come down upon the tree. Then I heard the flapping of heavy wings, and also the death cry of a poor mondi. Then I saw a huge bird, with a breast spotted somewhat like a leopard, raise itself slowly into the air, carrying the monkey in its powerful, finger-like talons. The claws of one leg were fast in the upper part of the neck of the monkey—so deep were they in the flesh that they were completely buried, and a few drops of blood fell upon the leaves below. The other leg had its claws quite deep in the back of the monkey. The left leg was kept higher than the right, and I could see that the great strength of the bird was used at that time to keep the neck and also the back of the victim from moving. The bird rose higher and higher, the monkey's tale swayed to and fro, and then both disappeared. It was a guanionen. Its prey was no doubt taken to some big tree where it could be devoured.

"The natives say that the first thing the guanionen does is to take out the eyes of the monkeys they catch. But there must be a fearful struggle, for these mondis are powerful beasts, and do not die at the eagle's will. There must be a great trial of strength; for if the monkey is not seized at an exact place on the neck, he can turn his head, and then he inflicts a fearful bite on the breast of the eagle, or on his neck or leg, which disables his most terrible enemy, and then, both falling, meet their death.

"I looked on without firing. The monkeys seemed paralyzed with fear when the eagle came down upon them, and did not move until after the bird of prey had taken one of their number, and then decamped. When I looked for them they had fled for parts unknown to me in the forest. I was looking so intently at the eagle and its prey that for a while I had forgotten the mondis. I do not wonder at it, for monkeys I could see often, but it is only once in a great while that such a scene as I witnessed could be seen by a man. It was grand; and I wondered not that the natives called the guanionen the leopard of the air. As I write these lines, though several years have passed away, I see still before me that big powerful bird carrying its prey to some unknown part of the forest."

"HEIDENREICH."

The Executioner of Paris.

It seems that the famous Samsons, who have been from father to son for many generations the executioners in the Department of the Seine, including Paris, have died out, and that a German, or a man of German origin, by the name of Heidenreich, now occupies the position which is regarded by all Europeans as the most horrible business in the world. The recollection of the butcheries which in the name of law, or what during the revolution was called the law, were performed by the executioner, surrounded the name of the executioner of Paris with a peculiar horror. He was regarded as the man of blood by preference.

The present executioner of Paris, Heidenreich, is very often interviewed by the journalists of the French capital. They describe him, uniformly, as a very well-informed man, whose utterances inspire much sympathy. A short time ago, four or five French journalists called on Heidenreich, who lives in the vicinity of Enghein, about four English miles from the center of the city. They were received with great cordiality. They took coffee with him, and smoked his cigars. He made them acquainted with his son—a lad of fourteen years—who, as he said, had not the least idea of the terrible functions of his father. He showed them the ax, which he kept in a special wardrobe, and they close their account with the remark "that they left Heidenreich with sentiments of the highest respect."

Heidenreich is a man forty years of age, tall, well built, and of a very determined character. At certain intervals a messenger brings to his house a small bag of yellow leather. He gives his receipt, and at once prepares the ax for a new execution, by grinding the edge as sharp as a razor. It weighs about eighty pounds, and is of triangular shape. He leaves the house in company with two assistants, and superintends during the next night the erection of the scaffold on the Place de la Raquette. Before daylight he ascends the scaffold, fastens the ax to the block with his own hands, tries whether it moves easily through the pulleys, leaves the terrible instrument in charge of one of his assistants, and proceeds to the prison. The director of the prison conducts him in person to the cell of the culprit. Heidenreich asks the name of the man who is designated, and when he ascertains that he is in the presence of his victim he lays his hand upon his shoulder and says: "Thou belongest to me."

The executioner then gives a receipt to the director of the prison, and from this moment the culprit is called the patient, whom nobody is permitted to touch except the executioner. He ties the hands of the patient behind his back, puts a short chain on his feet, which permits the culprit to make very short steps, and connects the chain to the hands by a rope of the exact length required. We pass the rest—it has been so often described. After the execution is accomplished, our Parisian interviewers say that Heidenreich returns home with his heart broken and all the symptoms of despair on his countenance. He cleans the ax as soon as he can, hides it in the wardrobe, and then attempts to find comfort in sweet talk with his boy, who tries also to dispel the gloomy thoughts of his father, of the origin of which the poor child is supposed to be ignorant.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Flow of Specie to Asia—A Practical Question.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

To China and India, and especially to China, the specie of the world has flowed for ages, and continues to flow as water into a great gulf. Nearly every steamer that leaves San Francisco for China takes out a large amount, and the steamer China, which sailed on the 1st inst. for Hong Kong and Yokohama, carried within a fraction of seven hundred thousand dollars in treasure. The Asiatics have tea, silks and other things to sell, which we and the people of other nations must have; but they do not take of us in return manufactures and products, exclusive of specie, to balance the trade. Indeed, the balance is always largely against us, and has to be made up by the shipment of specie. This extraordinary and continual gulf in Asia for the precious metals is a very curious thing to contemplate. But the practical question for us to consider—and for our Government, merchants and shippers to consider—is how we are to create or stimulate a market in Asia for American manufactures and products, so as to bring about a balance of trade. The time appears favorable for this. Under the present comparatively liberal government of China and the Burlingame treaty, and in the rapid development of trade with Japan, there appears to be a good opportunity for increasing our exports to that part of the world, and for introducing many things from this country which the Asiatics may want, or would soon learn to want. We call the attention of Congress and of our merchants to the importance of this subject. There is a race commencing among commercial nations for the opening and future trade of Asia, and, considering our geographical position and the enterprise of our people, this country ought soon to have the largest share. Shall we seize the advantages or let them slip from us when they are within our grasp? That is the question.

What Constitutes the Mississippi Valley.

The Mississippi valley includes most of Minnesota, most of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, three-fourths of Ohio, nearly one-half of Pennsylvania, a little of southwest New York, and west Maryland, most of Western Virginia, western parts of Virginia and North Carolina, northwest Georgia, north Alabama, half of Mississippi, two-thirds of Louisiana, north Texas, northeast corner of New Mexico, east half of Colorado, most of Wyoming, and Montana, and Dakota, and all of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Chicago, Milwaukee, Marquette, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Toronto, Oswego, Montreal, and Quebec are in the same natural valley; while in the Mississippi valley are St. Paul, Dubuque, Omaha, Leavenworth, St. Louis, Alton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Louisville, Nashville, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.—[Chicago Times.

TEA IN CALIFORNIA.

Extensive Preparations for Cultivating the Fragrant Herb.

A correspondent of the Morning Call, writing from the Japanese colony, in El Dorado county, where Japanese agriculturists are preparing, to engage extensively in the tea culture, and raising other products hitherto peculiar to their own country, gives the following information concerning the tea plant and its culture in this State, gleaned from conversation with Herr Schnell, the manager and proprietor of the experimental farm. The only question involved seems to be whether labor can be obtained by contract or otherwise in California upon such plantations, at sufficiently low rates to make the business profitable. The freight, interest on capital during transit, exchange, and diminished cost of packing, all would operate in favor of tea-raising in this State, and help to compensate for the difference in the rates of wages prevailing in the two countries.

From the experiments thus far made, Mr. Schnell is convinced that the problem of tea culture in California is solved, and there is no longer doubt but we can raise as good teas here as are produced in China and Japan. The few plants which I saw were only an experimental crop, planted in July, when the ground was dry, hard and parched, raised under the most disadvantageous circumstances, in one of the dryest seasons ever known, but show all the signs of a healthy and vigorous condition. Mr. Schnell informs me that only one variety or kind of tea is known and is the one designated by Dr. von Siebold as the *simensis Linn*. All of the varieties described by botanists under the names bobea, viridis, laden, stricta, etc., are only variations of the *simensis Linn.*, produced by different modes of cultivation and geographical distribution. Dr. von Siebold places the *simensis* under the *monadelphia polyandria Linn.*, and the natural family of the *camelliarum decan.* The tea shrub in Japan is an evergreen, from four to six feet high, with a straight stem, and numerous irregular branches. Growing wild, the shrub will reach a hight of fifteen or twenty feet. The stem is of a bright gray color, the branches chestnut, and the wood hard, and having a peculiar odor. On the young branches are the short, soft, green, small leaves, which are arranged at intervals, and are of an elliptical shape, with teeth on the borders resembling closely the leaves of the wild rose. The color is a bright green, of different shades, deepening as the season advances. Between the leaves sprout the blossoms, which are at first of a rose color, but in the course of their development assume lighter shades, and finally, when full blown, are of the color of the ordinary tea rose. They have no odor, and are very tender, but are put to no use. The story that these flowers are preserved for mixing teas that are only drank by the Emperor and the nobility is a fabrication. When these flowers fade away they leave a small fruit, which is divided into two or three partitions, generally three, which contain the seeds. Owing to the great quantity of oil contained in these seeds they are difficult of preservation, and easily decay. The tea shrub is very easy of cultivation, and will grow nearly everywhere, with plenty of air and sun, but cannot live in shady places. All of the new plants at Mr. Schnell's plantation are raised from seeds, which are planted in rows in furrows, from four to six inches deep, in a manner similar to that in which beans are usually planted; but out of this number of seeds, probably but one or two in each hill will sprout, owing to the decay produced by the excessive quantity of oil they contain. The proper time for tea plantings is in November or December, when it sprouts through the ground in about thirty days. By the ensuing May the plant reaches a height of fourteen inches, when the perfect and tender leaves are stripped off and are placed under immediate manipulation. They are first put in a large copper pan and roasted, then put in baskets and shaken and swung in the wind until they are dried of the moisture that has been exuded by the heat, then roasted again, then rolled in the palms of the hand to separate the leaves, and prevent their crumbling into powder, then dried again in the baskets by shaking and swinging, and then put in jars, when they are ready for market. The black teas are roasted three times, the green teas but once or twice. Every year the trees or shrubs are trimmed down to a hight of about three feet, after having reached that height, and when properly taken care of, will produce good crops for upward of thirty years. It is absolutely necessary that the plants should have the morning sun, and be on the south side of a hill, or the leaves will become yellow, and the tea be of an inferior quality. Mr. Schnell has about 120 acres of good agricultural land ready for planting, and about 100 acres of rough land, which he proposes to clear as soon as he can bring it into requisition. His plants will require no irrigation, but he is digging a well on his place for other purposes.

☞ The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th has the following local sketch: A lady, escorted by a gentleman, was walking Canal street, yesterday afternoon, when suddenly and unaccountably the lady stopped. She flushed, trembled violently, and then resorted to that happy female expedient, crying.

"Why, my dear madam, what is the matter?" exclaimed the frightened escort.

"Oh, sir, I can't tell you."

The crowd surged by looking in amazement at the crying lady and the frightened gentleman.

"Why, dear madam, what is the matter? Let us move on."

"Oh, no, sir, I can't."

The escort evidently felt as did Ixion, surrounded by the divinities. What was a fellow to do?

"Won't you tell me?"

"Oh, I can't."

A little urchin, however, who just then passed by, afforded the desired explanation.

"I say, mum, you'd better fasten up them 'er petticoats!"

Something had given way.

The following business letter to an Evansville merchant appears in the Courier of that city. MISSER CUNTY, ILL., January 3, 1870.

Mr. ———, Der Sur: i noly let you no thet I kan not fill mi Prommas, dur tos no mona her ien des contre. Your mona is du I no it, but I kan not get it, for you, plesh wat on me. I cant colak nothen; the formars has noten for sail onlas thar tobako Koms Ien market, andt it ies not ien case yot, plese gefe mie toime. I hav not for sekan you yat. Af yo wont ientras on it, let me no, & you chal hav it on at par. J B

☞ The meanest man in Wisconsin runs a saw mill in Wood county. His name is George Hiles. A son of Mr. Alexander, of Viroqua, was killed while in Hiles' employ, and the father, on going to bring home the body of his son, had a bill of $44 50 cents to pay to Hiles, made up of items like these: For washing the body and laying it out, $5; for going across the street for a coffin, $3 50; for placing the body in the coffin, $3; for plain rough board coffin, $8; for taking inventory of the effects of the deceased, $10, and so on.

☞ Two of the most important of the committees in the Ecumenical Council are those on Faith and on the propositions of the bishops. Among the members of the former are Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, and Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore. The other committee, which has the examination and approval or rejection of all propositions which the bishops wish to bring before the Council, include Cardinals Autonelli, Patrizi, Cullen and De Bonnechose, Archbishop Spalding and Dr. Manning.

☞ Saturday's St. Louis Republican says: "Tom Allen is reported to have sent a telegram to Jim Mace, at New York yesterday, accepting his (Mace's) challenge to fight for $2,500 a side, either in Louisiana or Canada, inside of six months. Allen is waiting to sign the articles en route here, and all report to the contrary, notwithstanding, the 'mill' is about as good as made. Allen is confident of success, and Mace thinks he has decidedly a soft thing."

☞ The Marquis de Boisseres, who has undertaken the culture of silk in Franklin county, Kansas, is already so well convinced of the great success which will attend the enterprise that he has ordered fifty additional families from France, who are now on their way to join his settlement. The work is under the superintendence of Mr. Relovant, one of the best silk manufacturers of the district from which he comes. The Marquis is said to be worth 4,000,000 francs.

☞ A Mr. Galton has produced a rather remarkable work on "Hereditary Genius." He has calculated that in Great Britain, one person in each 4,000 is eminent; one in 1,000,000 illustrious. And further: "Out of 286 judges," says Mr. Galton, "more than one in every nine of them has been either father, son, or brother to another judge, and the other high legal relationships have been even more numerous."

☞ The shifting of a bog is reported from Ballylongford, County Kerry. The bog, which covered over 200 acres, moved to a distance of nearly half a mile inland, creating great consternation in the neighborhood. Several cabins were thrown down, and cattle and horses were lost. A lake took the place of the bog. The inhabitants on the skirts of the morass barely escaped, the motion of the bog being sudden and unexpected.

☞ A married gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the ugly temper and disposition of his daughter. At last, upon one occasion, becoming weary of the grumbling of his son-in-law, the old gentleman exclaimed: "You are right; she is an impertinent jade, and if I hear any more complaints of her I will disinherit her." The husband made no more complaints.

☞ A philanthropic naturalist, Mr. Higford Burr, who resides in a beautiful park at Aldermaston, England, offers his grounds as an asylum to English snakes, and requests people to send him snakes' eggs and live snakes in any quantity. He says that a snake hunting for frogs along the margin of a still pond in the hot noonday sun is one of the most interesting sights that a naturalist can witness.

☞ Twenty years ago a Connecticut man left a watch with a jeweler to be cleaned and repaired, saying that he would be in town in a day or two and call for it. Last week the man called in at the jeweler's and asked: "Do you remember my leaving a watch with you a number of years since to be cleaned?" "Yes," replied the jeweler, "and here it is."

☞ Reports from Prussia state that a general activity is kept up in the armaments, which in many places are formidable. The friendship between Russia and Prussia is now an established fact, and some move is soon anticipated in reference to Austria and France.

☞ A German residing in Blissfield, Deawee county, Illinois, whose wife died recently, has four children, all idiots. The father and children are in a pitiable situation.

☞ During a recent religious revival at Equality, Illinois, two liquor dealers emptied their whisky into the street.

☞ Eastern papers report a marvelous increase of foreign letters since the reduction in postage for that kind of mail.

☞ The La Crosse Democrat has a shocking butchery, "perpetrated at the residence of the assassin."

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1870.

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ADVERTISING.

A limited number of advertisements in the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL will be received at 25 cents per line for each insertion. No abatement for length or time, and no advertisement for less than one dollar.

The Nashville Union and American tells us that not a single member of either House of the Tennessee General Assembly is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Virginia hangs upon the word of Butler. There was a time when the good old mother of States, from whose womb the Great West was peopled, hung upon the words of Washington, Jefferson and Madison. But, "O, what a fall is there, my countrymen!" Hanging to Butler is like hanging to a dunghill. It involves nothing but filth and suspense.

Potts—General Potts—General Potts, of Ohio—you have heard of General Potts, of course—has been appointed by General Grant to succeed Impeacher Ashley as Governor of Montana. But Potts is a member of the Ohio Senate, and Gen. Grant consents for him to keep his seat in that body until he shall have had an opportunity to vote for the Fifteenth Amendment. The history of Montana begins badly. First Ashley and then Potts. The people there ought to wipe out their entire record and begin anew.

We publish elsewhere this morning some resolutions adopted by the medical profession at Hartford, Ohio county, on the death of Hon. Samuel O. Peyton. Dr. Peyton was widely known and was as popular and highly esteemed as any man in the State. He served his people in several public positions, and among them as a member of the United States Congress, and to every trust confided to him he was faithful, efficient, and able. He voluntarily retired from politics several years before the war, and has ever since devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was a valuable citizen, and his death will be generally lamented.

A young man in East Tennessee by the name of Lyon has just married his stepmother. Stepmothers are not, as a rule, very nice things to have about a family. But this case is rather peculiar. Old Lyon, like Robin Gray, had money. Young Lyon had none. But he had a sweetheart and of course he went to seek his fortune. Time passed. This is a peculiarity with time. It is somehow always passing. The war came on and young Lyon "went for a soldier." He became a gay and festive "buttermilk ranger." He was wounded. He was a prisoner. The reader has probably heard something of this sort before, but this particular instance is "an ower true tale." Young Lyon returned from the war, and, not to make too long a story out of our material which is already giving out, he found his father married to his sweetheart. He did not commit any nonsense, however. He went to work soberly, stayed at home quietly, waited till the old man died, and then married his mother. The young couple are said to be doing as well as could be expected.

Affairs in Georgia.

The audacity of the scoundrelism exhibited by the Radical leaders in this reconstruction business is absolutely sublime. The loftiest devil in all the realms of political ruin and death must look upon it with an admiration that is ineffable. There is nothing like it in history. It is the peculiar child of the present age. At any period within the last five hundred years before this, it would have died in infancy, and its death would have been characterized by the odor of blood. But the American people have had enough of deadly strife. We have converted our swords into pruning-hooks—our bayonets into pitchforks—our cannon into equestrian statues of Generals who should never have been corporals—and have prepared ourselves for a reign of peace which shall have no end. If our rulers would recall this fact, and fully appreciate its value, we should indeed have peace. But our rulers will not do this. Several of the "rebellious States" are yet to be reconstructed, and this must be done in the interest of the party in power, no matter at what sacrifice of right, justice and law.

In Georgia the work of Congressional reconstruction goes bravely on. The carpet-baggers and scalawags, with "Gov." Bullock at their head, are making a last desperate effort to maintain their hold upon the plunder of the State. For the last week or so they have held nightly caucuses, in which there has been far more of storm than of sunshine, and constant telegraphic communication has been kept up with Congress, the scoundrels urging that body to give them more power of so-called law and of bayonet to crush out every vestige of conservatism in the State. They are determined to push things to the last extremity. Last Thursday they appointed a military commission to try all Democratic members of the Legislature who have taken the oath, and appealed to Gen. Terry for a sufficient number of soldiers to sustain the commission in its work. This high-handed outrage is said to be openly condemned by the more sensible and conservative Republicans at Atlanta; but their number is few, and they are powerless to stay the proceedings of the band of plunderers who are encouraged by Congress and sustained by Terry.

It is useless to denounce the reconstruction outrages which Congress has authorized and inaugurated in Georgia. It is useless to protest against them. Congress itself is a standing outrage against everything that is just and virtuous and wise. It is a festering plague-spot upon the nation. It is a disgrace to the age in which we live. The dominant majority therein is as destitute of honesty and conscience and patriotism as a band of Turkish pirates. Its action in the case of Georgia was a shame blacker and deeper than the lowest depths of human shame. There is no doubt that the villainy now in course of perpetration by the unwashed miscreants at Atlanta will be sustained by Congress. The "Georgia bill" was designed expressly to place the control of the State in the hands of the thieves and cut-throats who are headed by Bullock, and if the provisions of the bill are insufficient for the accomplishment of the work, Terry with his bayonets is there to supply all the additional power that is needed. The people of this country, omnipotent as they are, must submit to these worse than lawless measures of a tyrannical and unprincipled Congress. There is no help for it. Congress has the whip-hand of the nation, and the nation must tamely endure every outrage that Congress chooses to inflict upon it. But how long can this disgraceful condition of affairs last? The end must come sooner or later, and Congress should know it. Let us hope, if we can, that it will come peaceably.

☞ The Boston Traveller, the organ of the prohibition party in Massachusetts, has abandoned the cause. The Traveller couldn't stand it any longer. It was too long between drinks.

☞ To men who read newspapers much the saddest intelligence of the day is the announcement that the Harvard crew are to have another boat-race.

The Tennessee Convention.

During four years the situation in Tennessee has been observed throughout the country with an interest rendered curious by the varying but at all times peculiar aspect of affairs that marked its progress in reconstruction and has characterized its experience since its readmission into the Union. Tennessee began by presenting a somewhat knotty question to Congress. A sort of provisional but yet commonwealth government had been set up in the winter of 1865, and the President of the United States was a citizen of that and no other Commonwealth; if it was not a State, then the Chief Magistrate was an alien; and still the Radicals durst not recognize it as a State. It fell ultimately, where they designed that it should fall, into the hands of a club of needy mountebanks, who were speedily reinforced by swarms of the corruptest adventurers, and we had a succession of outrages upon liberty and law which were never surpassed by any of the despotisms of the Old World.

For this was not the despotism of a single tyrant or a dynasty reduced to a system. It was the despotism of ignorant but desperate charlatans, having everything to gain by strife, since it afforded a chance for pillage, and nothing whatever to lose except their lives, which they took special care to hedge round with United States troops and loyal leagues, until they got a standing army of local mercenaries that existed under the name of the Loyal Militia. Everything bore the *sobriquet* of Loyal; and, by the aid of this potential dissyllable, operating through the agency of the leagues and the militia, they built a machine which they thought to be perfect as an instrument of oppressing the people, who were ignored, and of perpetuating a power, which they esteemed only as a means of plunder. It was indeed a machine as strong as corruption could devise and recklessness construct. The courts were stuffed with notorious debauchees. The railroads were stocked with broken-down and defaulting contractors. Professional blacklegs were put in offices of the highest trust. Convicts were pardoned out of the State prison and commissioned as officers of the militia. It became necessary, at last, for a villain only to commit some desperate crime in order to get an office. One was rewarded for murder, another for rape, a third for perjury, a fourth for arson, and so on; and houses were burned and women and children terrified and peaceful citizens shot down in cold blood with impunity.

Then, when Congress refused protection, and no redress was to be had at home, and when the whole State was given over to a body of red-handed ruffians, the people were reduced to the last resort of desperation, self-defense. The Kuklux-Klan was the consequence, and through its benignant influence a sort of truce was obtained and for a time there was at least comparative quiet. Finally, the thieves, illustrating a common adage, fell out among themselves. The breath of the people was blown upon the corrupt fabric; and, lo, its rotten timbers crumbled and lay prostrate on the earth. They were so rotten that they made no noise in their fall. They were so rotten that they left little or nothing of themselves. They were so rotten that no one, even among the Radicals, was so lost to his reputation as to speak a word in their behalf.

But they left upon the statute books a vast number of enactments, partisan in their character and ruinous in their consequences. They left the treasury empty and the people poor. They had even taken out a post-obit on the future. In a word the condition of every department of the State government baffles description; and the first business to be done by the representatives of the people involved the work of cleansing and whitewashing the premises which had been abandoned in such foul disorder.

The General Assembly which has sat three months has been proceeding with great care and moderation. It has done nothing which could be construed into revolution. It has afforded no pretext for complaint to the most critical. Composed of discreet, capable and responsible men, it has exemplified throughout in a most striking manner the difference between the representative system and the Federal oligarchy. Its most important transaction is of course the act calling together a Constitutional Convention; but this was so guarded as to leave small room for apprehension on the part of any class or individual.

The Constitutional Convention thus provided for assembled in Nashville on Monday, and two days of its proceedings, embracing among other things a list of the members and a report of the organization, lie before us. They are very suggestive; and as our readers may like to know something about the personnel and spirit of the affair, we propose to run it over at random, making such notes as occur to a casual review of the kind. One thing arrests at a glance the notice of any one acquainted with Tennessee, and that is the weight and character—social, moral and intellectual—of this body of citizens. Everywhere the people selected their best men, and, with the exception of half a dozen (such as Edwin H. Ewing, James E. Bailey, W. A. Quarles, William Cooper, J. D. C. Adkins, W. C. Whitthorne, and Isham G. Harris), we could wish for no additions. Those we have named would have been elected had they consented to become candidates for election; so, their omission is their own private concern, and not due to the neglect or lack of discernment in the people. East Tennessee, West Tennessee, Middle Tennessee, every section and division of the State, is represented by gentlemen who have either made their mark already or are known to be possessed of marked characteristics. Warlike antecedents were nowhere consulted. Old Whigs and old Democrats, Union men and Confederates, are gathered together under a prevailing sentiment which asked not after the records of the past but looked solely to the availabilities of the present.

General John C. Brown, who was elected President of the Convention, ranked, in days gone by, as an old-line Whig. There could not be found in all Tennessee a more decided Union man up to the moment when hostilities commenced. On more than one occasion in the early part of 1861 he rallied the waning hopes and failing confidence of his fellow Unionists by his superior eloquence and courage. Being a young man, however, it was impossible that he should remain a neutral through times of broil and battle; and he entered the Tennessee State line as a Colonel of volunteers. He came out of the war with many wounds a Major General, and returned to the practice of the law, which he had abandoned for the more stirring duties of the field. His character is pre-eminently conservative; a prudent, upright and brave man, with a judgment singularly clear and a disposition rarely balanced by gentleness of demeanor and energy of purpose, and withal a gentleman of a graceful and handsome presence. He is a brother of Neill S. Brown, who is also a member, and of whom elaborate mention would be superfluous. Like A. O. P. Nicholson and George W. Jones, Governor Brown has a national reputation and needs no introduction. The trio are of course the most conspicuous historical figures who appear to current observation. But John Baxter, John Netherland, W. H. Stephens, John C. Thompson, George G. Dibrell, J. A. Mabry, J. B. Heiskell, A. A. Kyle, W. B. Carter, Matt Martin, D. M. Key, J. F. House and H. R. Bate, all of whom are likely to take an active part in the proceedings of the Convention, and each of whom is more or less distinguished in Tennessee, may be named to the stranger as persons who are worthy of especial notice and consideration. Baxter, Stephens and Matt Martin are of the middle age, and men of genius, the latter a *fac simile* of our Senator McCreery and the former about the weightiest speaker in the State. House, Heiskell and Key are eminent as lawyers; the first distinguished as a graceful orator. Perhaps the most cultivated lawyer in the Convention is John C. Thompson, who is a great scholar as well as an able jurist. Dibrell and Bate are conspicuous as practical and liberal men, both serving during the war as Confederate Generals, and Mabry, Kyle and Gaut, who were prominent as Union men during the same period. John Netherland was an old and popular Whig leader. He too was a Union man. The residue of the members embrace a variety of intelligent, well-to-do and more-or-less influential farmers and lawyers. Such a body of citizens, all in all, has not assembled in Tennessee since the Constitutional Convention of 1834. Taken in connection with the Legislature, which is itself considerably above the average, it should inspire, even in the hostile bosom of Congress, nothing but respect and confidence.

But we expect no such sentiment from Congress, nor indeed anything that has so much as the appearance of decency, albeit we might look for a little discretion and common sense in the more reflecting of the Radical leaders. The threatened action with regard to Tennessee is not only infamous, as a measure of public wrong and political wrong-doing, but it is imbecile as a measure of party policy. There is at this moment only a remnant left of the Radical fabric that existed in Tennessee under the iron-handed and wooden-headed despotism of Brownlow and his gang. The fabric, as we have shown, when it was at its best, was a stupendous villainy, supported by miscreants of the vilest type. The fragments embrace only the vilest of those originally vile ingredients, headed by Stokes. The absurdity of Stokes' valor and the poverty of his intellect are only equaled by the wretchedness of his moral character and the foulness of his person and habits. It is preposterous that such a set can rule in Tennessee, except at the point of the bayonet, or that they can contribute anything but discredit and trouble to the Republicans. To interpose in their behalf would be a crime and a blunder by the side of which many crimes and blunders of Congress would be common-place and trivial.

The Constitutional Convention will not afford so much as a pretext. Its organization is a sure guarantee for its moderation. There is now a perfect reign of peace in Tennessee. The laws are enforced with equal justice to all men; life is safe; property is secure; order has come out of confusion. There is no political standing army, misnamed the militia, composed of negroes and commanded by desperadoes, quartered among the people to browbeat and destroy them. There are no roving bodies of official assassins and plunderers, created by law and paid out of excessive taxes, riding about by day and night to kill and steal. The Kuklux-Klan, which was an association of the most necessary and salutary kind, is therefore unheard of. It vanished before the breath of the people when its protecting influence was no longer needed.

All this is well and Congress will do well to let it alone. If the Radicals want to make capital for the Democrats, they cannot serve the purpose more readily than by reopening the mouth of this Tennessee volcano. But the interests of peace are dearer to the Tennesseeans than the interests of any party. They desire above all things to pursue a quiet and even course of life and business, unmolested by political bandits and professional marauders. If Congress, egged on by Stokes, lets loose its hordes upon them, we shall see what we shall see. Maybe it won't be as pleasant a sight for the Republicans as they think; and as for Stokes and his bloodthirsty and cowardly followers, *they* had better look out!

Terry's Military Commission.

The order of General Terry, convening a military commission at Atlanta, to inquire into the eligibility of certain conservatives to seats in the Georgia Legislature, very kindly "permits" the parties suspected of ineligibility to appear before the commission either in person or by attorney. These parties are W. T. Winn, of Cobb county; John J. Collier, of Dooly county; A. W. Holcomb, of Milton county; W. J. Anderson, of Houston county; B. B. Hinton, of Marion county; and C. J. Welborn, of Union county. The board consists of Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Holmes, and Maj. Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate. There was once a time when the Legislature of Georgia was itself the judge of the eligibility of its members, but as the Georgia "rebels" are peaceable, and the military have nothing else to do, such things are placed in the hands of the latter now. If the evidence to be elicited by the commission should go to show that the members before them have at any time been suspected of entertaining the opinion that Jefferson Davis should not be hanged on a sour-apple tree, and that Benjamin Butler should, then those members will no longer be numbered among the law-makers of Georgia. But this is not to be the end of it. If the question of eligibility is decided against Messrs. Winn, Collier, Holcomb, and the rest, or against any of them, a trial for perjury is to follow. How the thing started, and what is likely to come of it, is shown by the following paragraph in the Washington Star, of Thursday:

> Telegrams were received here yesterday from Gen. Terry, commanding in Georgia, from which it appears that he believes some members of the Legislature who have taken the oath prescribed by the recent act of Congress committed perjury in so doing, and he desires to know what he can or may do in the premises. The President, Gen. Sherman, and Secretary Belknap had a consultation on the matter, as the result of which Gen. Terry was directed, where the cases were of a flagrant character, to deal vigorously in his own discretion with the persons so offending. It is believed that under this discretionary order Gen. Terry will unseat at least two or three members of the Legislature, and perhaps bring them to punishment.

The Government is determined to expel every vestige of honesty and decency from the Legislature of Georgia and place the affairs of that State completely in the hands of its own pliant tools. And hence this military commission.

☞ The figures of the annual circular of the Mercantile Agency of New York show that we are what might be called a failing people. Within the last two years we have done something handsome in that line. Year before last 2,608 of us failed, with liabilities amounting to $63,774,000. This was doing very well, for sixty-three millions of dollars are not to be picked up every day, as little as you may think of it. But last year we did still better. The number of us who failed during that period was no less than 2,799, and our liabilities amounted to the munificent sum of $75,054,000. They say we shall probably fall a little short of these figures the present year, but there is no telling how much may be accomplished in the eleven months and a half we yet have on our hands.

☞ The late Mr. George Peabody was not a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, and hence some land which he owned in England has been seized by the crown. We can do nothing by way of retaliation in kind, as our laws permit aliens to own land here; but we have it in our power to take a fearful revenge. We can seize the British Minister at Washington and force him to attend one of Gen. Grant's weekly dinners, or listen to Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims. We could do both, in fact; but it is hardly probable that the world would sustain us in two such acts of cruelty.

☞ The strong-minded women are to hold a suffrage State convention at Montpelier on the 2d and 3d of next month. As each of these women, a large number of whom are to be present, has a foot about the size of an ordinary flatboat, it is understood that a good deal of the convention will protrude into the neighboring fields, and the farmers around the city are greatly alarmed for the safety of their spring wheat. A parcel of women, a single one of whom can't walk through a six-acre potato-patch without crushing out the entire crop, should move out to the boundless prairies and stay there.

☞ Fourteen Salnaves blew themselves up with gunpowder. We should like to see fourteen Washington knaves follow their example.

Murder.

De Quincey wrote an essay, and a very good one, upon "Murder Considered as a Fine Art." If he had lived in our day and country he might have written another upon "Murder Considered as a Modern Accomplishment." The suggestions in either case, and the illustrations by which they might be adorned, are obvious to the most casual reader of the newspapers, to say nothing of those who study what Mr. Lecky calls "the ethics of manslaying."

We have just now in every part of the country an epidemic of murder. We do not mean the ordinary sort of murder done by professional murderers, but murder "of the first degree," aristocratic murder, fashionable murder, high-spirited and gentlemanly murder, committed in the open street and at midday by people who claim to be respectable and who justify their proceeding chiefly on account of its shamelessness. Of this species of murder we have daily accounts; and, lightly as the murderers themselves seem to consider it and plausibly as the friends of the murderers pretend to explain it, there can be no doubt that it is the most dangerous of all the kinds and conditions of murder which disgrace the record of our civilization. Murder of the common sort, perpetrated by ruffians, is not only rare by comparison (because it is promptly and surely punished), but it cannot involve, from its very nature, such consequences as the murder we speak of, which is done almost with impunity because the likelihood of punishment is less appalling, and the perpetrators, having plenty of friends and putting forward what they claim as a pretext, think they will have at least an even chance of escape. And such is the fact. Human life among us is valued at such low account; the laws which are made to protect the law-abiding and to punish the violators of the law are so carelessly enforced where money and influence are concerned; and public opinion is so governed by whimsical prejudices and local and personal feelings instead of fixed principles of justice and law, that the conviction of anybody but a poor creature who has neither friends nor means is an anomaly to our courts. Yet the most brutal, the most cowardly and the most useless murders are done every day by men holding good places in society. We read the details, we shudder at the crime, and the next thing we hear is a verdict of "justifiable homicide" or a plain piece of judicial perjury, done by twelve men at the instance of the same sort of mistaken feeling which caused the murder, and expressed by the simple words "not guilty."

We spoke the other day of duels and dueling, which belong to the class of fashionable and aristocratical murder of which we are speaking now. It a burglar enters your house to rob you of your silver plate, and, being pressed by you, fires a shot as he retreats which causes your death, he hangs. That is as it should be. He ought to hang. If you are pursuing your way peacefully along the street and a ruffian falls upon you and kills you, he hangs. That is as it should be. He ought to hang. But, you and your friend misunderstand one another; angry words ensue; a challenge passes; seconds and surgeons are engaged; a cool and deliberate scheme of murder is planned, hatred and malice instigating it, and the intent to kill being ostentatiously paraded; you go to the designated spot, fire at each other and one of the parties is a dead man. What is that? Is that not murder? Is it not cold-blooded, willful, deliberate murder, done in defiance of the laws of man, of civilization and of God? Undoubtedly it is, and if the murderer does not hang it is not because he ought not to hang, but because of a public opinion which has its origin in a reckless disregard of life and in a miserable vanity which should be a disgrace to genuine manhood and true courage.

Again, two gentlemen meet at random, a dispute arises, coarse epithets are used, weapons are drawn, and one of the parties is killed. Is this not murder? "Oh, no," says Public Opinion, "there was no intent to kill. It was done in hot blood. There was provocation for it." What a wretched excuse is this! There was perhaps no intent to kill on the part of the burglar when he went to rob the silver plate. The killing was an after thought and done in the hot blood of retreat; and, as for provocation, is a life to be sacrificed for every harsh word that passion may call out and reason as easily call back when passion has had time to cool? The carrying of concealed weapons lies of course at the bottom of this sort of murder, and though the laws are rigid enough on the point, they are not rigidly enforced. Here Public Opinion is at fault. It actually makes itself accessory to murder by refusing condemnation and punishment.

Nor are these ordinary instances of murder the only examples which pass lightly through the courts and are presently dismissed from the public mind. Any man may recall a dozen murders more or less brutal and palpable in their kind which have resulted in acquittal. Indeed, conviction has become the exception and not the rule; and Public Opinion in many cases offers a premium upon murder, or at least discounts the bill of indictment at a rate which leaves the murderer little or nothing to pay. The laws, affected by Public Opinion, are loosely construed. The lawyers are not only ingenious but bold. We punish rape; we punish perjury; we punish theft; we punish arson. Why? Because the doers of these deeds are generally a lot of poor devils who were made for the gallows and for State prisons. But murder, the deepest and foulest crime known among men, is least punished of all crimes, and, when it happens to be done by a man who has money and friends enough to pay for it, is not punished at all, nor even required to pay for it.

The law provides a remedy for every man's grievances. If he has been cheated or wronged in any way, if he fears for his property or his life, there is redress at his very elbow. What does Public Opinion say? It says that it is cowardly to ask the protection of the law. It says "take the law into your own hands." This splendid, gentlemanly, aristocratical, fashionable, chivalric Public Opinion does not consider it cowardly to carry concealed weapons and to draw them upon unarmed antagonists. Not at all. That is a matter of taste among gentlemen. If a man is not armed it is his misfortune and not the fault of the gentleman who, being armed, takes his life.

In all this Public Opinion, which piques itself upon its exalted sense of gallantry and decency and justice, is at once misguided, brutal and uncivilized. It flies in the face of its own interest and safety, as well as in the face of humanity, enlightenment and common sense. All of us know—the experience of the war showed us conclusively—that "fighting men" never make good soldiers any more than they make good citizens. The distinguished "fighting men" were not heroes in the war. Many of them showed the white feather on the first fire, and few or none of them were capable of subjecting themselves to the discipline of martial life, or enduring the hardships and privations of a long campaign. There is a great difference between a morbid taste for brawls and an honest stomach for actual battle. The man who is quick to quarrel, rude of speech, ready to draw weapons and shoot them, is not a man of the best grit or nerve. The very reverse. It is because he is nervous if not cowardly, because he lacks judgment and self-possession, because fear unmans him, that he is sudden and dangerous. A brave man is not sensitive about his courage. He is not readily startled into needless self-defense. He is cool and peaceful; able, because he is cool, to discriminate between real and fancied danger; and, because he is peaceful, not over eager to be insulted in order that he may show his valor unfairly. The vilest murders are those that spring from the vilest cowardice; for they are wanton in themselves and the result of wanton fear.

Public Opinion is, after all, chiefly responsible. The laws are clear and adequate. The material for examples is abundant. But, until our notions about honor become wiser and purer; until our code of gentlemanly ethics becomes less puerile and childish; until the use of concealed weapons is recognized as both disreputable and punishable; until convictions are frequent enough to increase the price of hemp and the taking of life is held in such abhorrence as will not admit of justification, we may expect to be visited by epidemics of murder from time to time. Meanwhile the life of no man can be said with truth to be perfectly secure. But, on the contrary, the life of every man—be he peaceful or be he contentious—hangs upon the chance of any passion or any fool or any assassin that may find occasion to take advantage of the looseness of the law and the barbarism of Public Opinion.

The Bonapartes.

The revolutionary movements which are now going forward in France invest the Napoleonic dynasty with additional interest. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who has caused the pot to boil so fiercely, is a son of the Great Emperor's brother Lucien, who was considered the ablest of the family next after Napoleon. The present Emperor is regarded by many as not a Bonaparte at all, but the son of a Dutch admiral by Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine. Louis Bonaparte was forced by his brother to marry Hortense. He was in love with another woman and withal a dreamy sort of person. Those who believe in the operation of a principle of poetic justice running the progress of history make mention of the fact that the grandson of Josephine and not of Napoleon now rules in France as proof that the "whirligig of time brings in his revenges." Josephine once said "My progeny shall be supreme." But Josephine was not the only woman who was ill-used by the Imperial Corsican. Nor was she the only one who cherished hopes of a divine revenge through her descendants. And hereby hangs a tale.

In 1803 Jerome Bonaparte, then in command of a French frigate, landed in New York. As the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, he was received with distinction, and was most hospitably entertained wherever he went. While in Baltimore he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, and married her on the 24th of December of the same year. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic diocese of Baltimore, a brother of the distinguished Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The marriage contract was drawn up by Alexander Dallas, afterward Secretary of the Treasury, and was witnessed by the Mayor of Baltimore and several other official personages. After remaining in the United States about a year, Jerome Bonaparte and his wife embarked for France in an American ship.

In the meantime Napoleon, to whom the marriage of his brother gave great offense, had ordered that the newly married pair should be permitted to land at no port over which France exercised authority. They therefore landed at Lisbon, where Jerome left his wife, directing her to proceed to Amsterdam, and went to Paris with the hope of prevailing upon Napoleon to recognize his marriage; but this Napoleon refused to do, at the same time upbraiding his brother for daring to marry without his consent. On arriving at Amsterdam, whither she went in the American ship, Madame Bonaparte was confronted with Napoleon's order forbidding her to land. She then sailed for England, where she took up her residence at Camberwell, near London. And here, on the 7th of July, 1805, was born her only child, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, now living in Baltimore.

Napoleon had determined that his brothers should marry among the princesses of Europe, and all efforts to induce him to recognize the wife of Jerome were vain, and Jerome was at last forced to yield to the wishes of the Emperor and marry the Princess Frederica Catharine, of Wurtemburg. Madame Bonaparte met her husband but once afterward, and then no word passed between them. It was in the gallery of the Pitti Palace, at Florence, in Italy. The Princess was leaning on the arm of her husband when the meeting took place. Jerome started aside on recognizing Madame Bonaparte, and a moment afterward whispered to the Princess "That lady is my former wife." He immediately left the gallery, and the next morning quitted Florence.

Although Napoleon declared the marriage of Jerome and Miss Patterson null and void, he could never induce the Pope to so declare it, and a few years ago, when the question as to the rank to which the Bonapartes of Baltimore were entitled as Princes of the Imperial household was up for decision, the protest of the Pope against the decree of Napoleon was brought forward.

Soon after the birth of her son Madame Bonaparte returned to Baltimore, where she has principally resided ever since, in the enjoyment of a large fortune. She was about eighteen years of age when she first met Jerome Bonaparte, and is now about eighty-five. She was always a great admirer of Napoleon, in spite of the cruel manner in which he treated her. It is said that she believes that her grandson will yet be Emperor of France.

Madame Bonaparte's son, Jerome Napoleon, now in his sixty-fifth year, has lived in Baltimore since his boyhood. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1826. He afterward studied law, but never practiced at the bar. When quite a young man he married a very wealthy lady, Miss Susan Mary Williams, originally of Roxbury, Mass., and has since devoted his time to the management of his large estate and to agricultural pursuits. His own fortune, added to that of his wife, made him one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore. He visited his father several times in Europe, and for many years received from him a large allowance. He is on good terms with Louis Napoleon, and has once visited the French court, accompanied by one of his sons, upon an invitation from the Emperor. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was permitted to remain in Paris for a short time, but was required to assume his mother's name of Patterson.

Mr. Bonaparte has two children, Jerome Napoleon, who was born in Baltimore in 1832, and Charles Joseph, born in 1852. The first-named graduated at West Point at the age of twenty, and after remaining a short time in the United States army resigned his commission and entered that of France as a sub-lieutenant. He was with the French and English allies in the Crimea, and received a decoration from the Sultan of Turkey for his gallant conduct at the siege of Sebastopol.

Mr. Bonaparte is said to bear a strong personal resemblance to his uncle, the first Napoleon. If the validity of his father's marriage with Miss Patterson were recognized by the court of France, it would give him and his children precedence over his half-brothers and their sister, the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome by his second wife. Efforts to secure such recognition have been made on perhaps more than one occasion, but they failed; though how far they fell short of success has never been known to the public. Jerome himself, who died at a venerable old age a year or two ago, bitterly opposed all such efforts to obtain precedence for the Baltimore Bonapartes, and would acknowledge them only by the name of Patterson.

The scrimmage now going on in Paris is peculiar. The American Bonapartes are Republicans and so are the agitators in the Corps Legislatif. It may afford some of them an opportunity, and a Patterson may yet occupy the Tuileries as Prince President just as Louis, a Beauharnais, occupied the Palace in 1849. At all events the story is worth retelling as more or less *apropos* of transpiring events in France to which the Bonapartes, their past, present and future, bear such close relation. Jerome Bonaparte acted badly enough to Miss Patterson. Nor has his family done much better. It would be a piece of poetic justice if Time should balance the account.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Licking river is frozen over.

W. P. Coons was elected Mayor of Maysville on Monday last.

A Maysville house shipped 2,550,000 pounds of tobacco last year.

W. H. Tebbs has been re-elected clerk of the Covington School Board.

Ice five inches thick was being gathered around Newport last week.

Perryville is waging a war against whisky shops, and ale and beer saloons.

Gov. Thomas P. Porter has sold his residence in Versailles to H. Winn, for $3,900.

Property has enhanced about 100 per cent in Lagrange within the last six months.

Col. John P. Jackson, of Newport, has returned from a year's residence in California.

The telegraph office at Morse's Station has been closed, and an office opened at Paducah Junction.

Amos Shinkle has been re-elected President and I. D. Fry Cashier of the First National Bank of Covington.

The Planters' Bank and Deposit Bank of Owensboro have each declared semi-annual dividends of five per cent.

Judge Grinstead, of Lexington, has purchased from Captain Richards, of Scott county, the fine stallion racer Gilroy.

The old market-house in Paris is to be torn down. The Citizen suggests that the court-house share the same fate.

A paragraph is being published to the effect that Dr. R. J. Breckinridge intends withdrawing from the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Allen Snook, of Shelby, bought last week, in Henry and Oldham counties, 101 head of cattle averaging 1,100 pounds, at 6c.

H. C. Timberlake, of Newport, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Governor of Kentucky, with the rank of Colonel.

Hon. John Q. A. King has been appointed to visit Frankfort upon the subject of rejoining the Branch Bank of Louisville at Paducah.

The demand for houses in Hickman cannot be supplied. This shows a plentiful lack of enterprise in the moneyed men of that once thriving town.

Good farm hands are hired in Boyle county for the year at $150 and board. Extra and reliable hands command a better price, but this is the average.

The following are the shipments of stock from the Paris shipping pens for the week ending Jan. 8, 1870: Cattle, 38 car-loads; hogs, 3 do.; total, 41 car-loads.

The subscribers to the monument to the Confederate dead at Versailles, and those interested in the movement, will meet to perfect an organization on the 24th.

A negro living on Mr. Dabney Sandidge's farm, near Osceola, Green county, is said to be 115 years old. He sees and hears well, and for his years is remarkably active.

An effort is being made in Covington to organize a company for the purpose of building a rink for roller skating. About $3,500 will be required to construct the building.

There was but little stock on the market in Cynthiana on Monday. Best two-year old cattle sold at 6 cents; yearlings from 5 to 5½ cents. No mules or horses offered.

A new frame cottage belonging to Mrs. Hall, in Bowling Green, was burned on Tuesday last. Mrs. Naomi E. Smith occupied the house at the time. All of the furniture was saved.

There is said to be in Paducah a negro child that has a well-developed tail several inches in length. Its body is extremely hairy, but in other respects it has no unusual appearance.

A she-goat on the farm of Mr. W. L. Barker, near Smilesytown, gave birth to four kids last March, and again on the first of January to four more, making eight kids inside of ten months.

Two men by the name of Sam. Berkley and Alex. Hill got into a difficulty near Athens, on Thursday last, when Berkley shot Hill, wounding him in a most dangerous if not fatal manner.

John Whelan, Esq., a prominent citizen of Danville, died on Friday last. Mr. W. was at one time a member of the Board of Town Trustees and President of the Boyle Agricultural Society.

The brewery of Lenissa & Buddir, in Paducah, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The building, stock and apparatus were valued at $6,000, upon which there was an insurance of $5,000.

An Evansville firm has in view the establishment, in Hopkinsville, of a foundry and machine-shop, provided the citizens of Hopkinsville will furnish them material aid to the extent of $5,000 for one year.

At the annual election in Hickman last Monday, Henry A. Tyler was elected Mayor and the following Councilmen: W. R. Walker, Charles Baltzer, N. P. Harness, B. C. Ramaffe, John A. Lauderdale, and Samuel Landrum.

There are now one hundred and forty pupils registered at the colored school in Paducah, and there is a regular attendance of one hundred and ten with a single teacher. The school is managed on the monitorial plan.

A dwelling-house owned by Seigenfalter & Reid, and occupied by James Beatty, in Paducah, was damaged by fire on Wednesday last, to the extent of $200. Mr. Beatty's loss is about $50, in furniture and wearing apparel.

George Haydon, who was shot by his brother James in Woodford county, on the 2d, died from his wounds on Saturday. James Haydon had his preliminary trial before Justices Davis and Arnett on Thursday, and was discharged, as the killing was clearly justifiable.

On last Monday, while Mr. D. W. Kerley, living five miles east of Franklin, was in the timber felling trees, one tree lodged against another, and, whilst engaged in cutting it down, a limb is supposed to have struck the back of his head, cutting an ugly gash, which caused his death.

A party of seventeen Germans from Indiana arrived in Hickman, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of engaging in farming in that vicinity. They say they are but the advance of a large number who are making arrangements to go to the same locality.

In Shelbyville on Monday, County Court day, the stock market was quite dull. Mr. B. K. Bailey reports no sale for horses. Three-year-old cattle sold from $65 to $80; two year-olds, first-class, from $45 to $60, averaging 6½c; very few mules on the market; hogs 8¾c to 9c; milch-cows, $40 to $65.

The Hancock Messenger, published at Hawesville, advertises for an apprentice as follows: "We want a young man about fifteen years old, or older, who has been weaned from his mamma, that can and will work, to learn the printing business. Any one who has an idea that there is not much work, and that it is not hard, need not apply. No papa's pet or mamma's darling wanted."

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Lexington City National Bank, held on the 11th inst., John B. Wilgus, R. B. Hamilton, W. C. Goodloe, John T. Miller, John S. Wilson, P. Scott, Lester Heacox, D. F. Wolf and M. G. Thompson were elected Directors for the ensuing year. The same day the Board organized by electing John B. Wilgus President, and R. B. Hamilton Vice President.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Perryville, recently, resolutions were passed declaring that all persons keeping establishments in that city where intoxicating liquors were sold were public enemies, and they be requested to shut up shop. Whereupon a crowd of 200 persons, men and women, waited on the proprietors of such establishments and gave them a copy of the resolutions.

Judge Symmes, Associate Justice of Montana, is on a visit to Paducah, his former residence. The Judge speaks in glowing terms of Montana and its future. A few days before he left Helena, Mon., he saw a brick of gold that weighed two hundred and fifty pounds, and was worth seventy-five thousand dollars. The gold is now cast in that form to make it less convenient handling in case of robbery.

A new and beautiful house was opened on Sunday last, by the Baptists of Covington, on the corner of Madison and Robins streets. Dr. Jeffrey, of the Ninth street church, Cincinnati, preached in the morning at 11 an able sermon, at the close of which the congregation raised $2,800. The building cost $9,000, all of which is paid except $1,200. There are thirty-five members, and a good Sunday School has been organized.

An item was published recently announcing the killing of Mr. Falkner while riding a race near Hinklerville by the fall of his horse, and the sad affair obtained general circulation. This announcement was evidently premature, as Mr. Falkner writes to this paper seven days subsequent to the date of his reported demise and demurs to being taken off in that way. It appears it was the horse that was killed, while the rider still lives and enjoys his usual health. This correction is due to the truth of history.

Captain John D. Chambers, whose death occurred in Frankfort on Monday, was another of the veterans of a past generation whose number is fast being reduced by the hand of time. He was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1789, being the third in a family of twenty-three children, and came to Kentucky at an early age. During the war of 1812 he enlisted three times as a volunteer from Franklin county—once under Captain Baltzell, and twice under General Peter Dudley—taking an active part in the campaigns on the northern frontier, being wounded at the battle of the Thames.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "Captain Kidd reports 300 head of cattle on the different streets about the market-house, and the best two-year olds, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, brought from 5½ to 6¼c, according to quality, and for such the demand was very good, as a great many farmers have not as yet a supply. Yearlings were not much sought after. Many lots of second rate were offered and withdrawn. One lot of forward yearlings sold at 6c and weighed. The mule market was very heavy, but few sales made. Four broke mules were sold privately at $190 per head.

About 8 o'clock on Friday morning last Thomas Bradshaw, a wealthy farmer living near Sharpsburg, made a desperate attempt to kill his wife, striking her on the back of the head with an axe. He afterwards hung himself. The unfortunate woman was a Miss Mary Leadford, an old maid about 40 years of age at the time she became Bradshaw's second wife. He was about 70 years old, and was worth some $65,000. One report says that they had quarreled, he wanting her to relinquish all interest in his estate. Others say that they had apparently been good friends, joking pleasantly together the evening before. That morning he presented his grandson with his pocket-book, containing $320 in money and $12,000 in cash notes, telling him to give it to his mother and tell her that h—l was to pay.

A most distressing accident occurred in Covington about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. A man named Edward Clark, brakeman on the Kentucky Central railroad, who resides on Stewart street, or alley, between Madison and Washington, was playing with his little son, a child not quite three years of age, and, in order to frighten him (the same old story, the reader will observe) pointed a gun, which he supposed to be unloaded, at the little fellow and pulled the trigger. To his horror the weapon proved to have contained a heavy charge of shot, and the entire load lodged in his son's head, killing him almost instantly. The child was sitting near his mother when the terrible accident occurred. Simultaneously with the discharge of the gun he fell over, and, exclaiming "Oh! ma!" expired in a minute or two. He was a bright little fellow, and the pet of the family. The shocking affair has overwhelmed the family with grief.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Houston (Texas) city scrip is quoted at 55c in coin.

Dr. Lyman has been elected Mayor of Franklin, La.

Oysters are being planted in Beaver creek, near Bristol, Va.

Woodville, Miss., was nearly destroyed by fire last week.

A blind tight-rope walker has been performing at Opelousas, La.

Dr. W. B. Whitaker, one of the oldest citizens of Mobile, is dead.

An effort is being made to divide Shelby county, Tenn., into two counties.

The Lutheran Swedes at Kansas City, Mo., are raising funds to build a church.

Petersburg claims to be the best and largest cotton market in Virginia.

The Radical editors of Mississippi are to have a press convention shortly.

Two votes cost a candidate for wharfmaster in Memphis, the other day $65.

Fifty-five plantations in Terrebonne, La., have produced 5,413 hhds of sugar.

Oranges are worth in the Wilmington (N. C.) market 85 cents per hundred.

A drove of fine Kentucky hogs sold in Camden, S. C., the other day, at 12½ cents.

The orange crop of Florida the present year will nearly double that of the last.

The scarcity of coal in Huntsville, Ala., is alarming. A fuel famine is imminent.

Gen. Canby is appointing Conservatives and Radicals indiscriminately to office in Virginia.

Postmaster Shiebley, of Rome, is to be the Bullock candidate for Secretary of the Georgia Senate.

Mr. Slater Crawford, of the Stevenson (Ala.) New Era, was elected Mayor of Stevenson last week.

The two steam ferries at Shreveport are kept busy in crossing emigrant wagons, all bound for Texas.

Governor Holden has resigned his position as director of the Weldon and Wilmington railroad.

There was 6,100,000 pounds of tobacco sold in Danville, Va., during the year ending October, 1869.

James Neal was shot and mortally wounded in Shreveport, La., a few days ago, by a colored barber.

Col. C. H. Bragden declines the Collectorship of the Wilmington (N. C.) district, tendered him some time since.

H. B. Grigsby, of Charlotte county, has been elected President of the Historical Society of Virginia.

Dr. Mary Walker refused to lecture in Jackson, Miss., on Thursday night last. The audience was too small.

Horse-racing and cock-fighting were the principal amusements in Wilmington, N. C., on New-Year's day.

A movement is brewing in Mississippi to remove the capital of that State from Jackson to Vicksburg.

An ox from Bourbon county, Ky., was on exhibition in Demopolis, Ala., last week, which weighed 4,545 pounds.

Six hundred people attended the Pale Face ball in Nashville. Only Southern men can become members of this society.

There are 652 white and 702 colored scholars in the public schools of Petersburg, Va. There are separate schools for the blacks.

Mr. A. B. Ralford, sheriff of Hancock county, Georgia, has resigned, and Judge Stanford has forwarded his resignation to the Governor.

Nelson Lee, one of the last of the famous Texas Rangers, and three years a captive among the Camanche Indians, is lecturing in Georgia.

Mr. Charles E. Robert will shortly publish a book on business and things in Nashville, which promises to be a very comprehensive showing.

The races at Houston, Texas, on February 4th promise fine sport. The celebrated horses, John Kilgour, Zu-Zu, Jack Gamble, and Rebel Chief, are already on the ground.

At a fire in a tenement house in Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, John Joiner, a negro, was burned to death, and another negro so severely burned that he cannot possibly recover.

Can the Government erect a public building on the public square? is now the question in Nashville, for it is a custom-house that Nashville is suffering for.

Brownsville, Texas, has a broom factory in successful operation. They are well made and cheap, and are driving the imported article out of the market.

Twenty-eight immigrants from Virginia passed over the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad, for Clarksville, Sunday afternoon, and thirty-seven for Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

A number of the most prominent men of Mobile, Ala., have united in a call for a public meeting to consider the means of establishing in that city a factory for cotton and woolen goods.

The Spruce street railroad in Nashville has been sold to Thos. Chadwell, President of the South Nashville street railroad, for $12,000, and will be extended to the Fair Grounds and West Nashville.

Mr. Asa Hiler died, on the 29th ult., at Millwood, Lincoln county, Mo., of a genuine case of glanders, receiving the poisonous matter in his lungs from mules which were affected with the disease.

Dr. L. A. McCloskey, an eminent physician of Mobile, died at Bladon springs on Saturday. Dr. Mc., for many years, was Alderman of the Second ward, and, at the time of his death, was a member of the School Board.

A son, seven or eight years old, of Dr. DeWitt, of Dougherty county, Ga., was killed on Sunday last by the falling of a tree which was cut down. Both parents witnessed it, but were unable to save their child.

Frank Perkins, one of the proprietors of the Vicksburg Oil Mill, killed Mr. Hamilton, the watchman of the establishment, on Tuesday last, while under the influence of liquor. Mr. Perkins is said to feel bad about the affair since he sobered up.

During the past year 176,671 barrels of flour of all kinds were inspected at Richmond, against 155,620 the year previous. During the same time the internal revenue paid on manufactured tobacco amounted to $1,547,904.

Gov. Walker has appointed T. L. McCready, of New York City, Commissioner of Deeds for Virginia, in the State of New York, and V. I. Towles, of Charleston, Commissioner of Deeds for Virginia, in the State of South Carolina.

A correspondent says: There is less cotton along the Tennessee river ready for shipment than we ever saw. At least three-fourths of the entire cotton crop remains in the hands of the planters, who are holding for better prices.

Thos. Ferguson, Esq., an old and extensive tobacco manufacturer of Lynchburg, Va., died on Saturday last at the age of 81 years. He was successful in his business, honest and upright in all his dealings, and died respected and regretted of all men.

Judge Madison Nelson, chief judge of the judicial district composed of Frederick and Montgomery counties, and one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, died at his residence in Frederick City, on Saturday, at an advanced age.

Mr. Chas. Ruffin, aged about 35 years—youngest son of the late Edmund Ruffin, Sr.—died on Sunday last, at his residence in the lower part of Prince George county, Va., from the effects of injuries recently sustained by a fall from his horse.

Bill Childs, a notorious bushwhacker during the war, and known since as a desperate outlaw, was found hanging in his mother's barn a few days ago, in Lafayette county, Missouri. Whether he died by his own hand or by aid of regulators is not known, but the community are satisfied with the result.

Captain Dennis Bremond, formerly of Norfolk, Va., died the other day in New York. Captain Bremond was, previous to the war, a lieutenant in the United States revenue marine, and during the war was active and successfully engaged in running the blockade in the interest of the Confederacy.

A lawyer and a red-hot stove, the one having its feet braced against the other, upset in the Chancery Court at Nashville the other day while Judge Gaut was reading a deposition. The fire flew all over the room, a panic transpired, and the chancellor vociferously declared the court adjourned.

William Willis, a gay and festive desperado recently arrested in St. Francois county, Mo., for breaking into the house of Mrs. Evans and conducting himself outrageously while there, has again escaped. The same gentleman served a short time in the penitentiary for horse-stealing, but was pardoned out by Gov. Fletcher.

By a land slide on the 11th inst., in the cut on Bear creek, on the Missouri and Mississippi railroad, Charles Stephens, a laborer, was instantly killed, and Edwin Moss had his leg broken. This is the first accident on this road. The cut where it occurred was thirty feet deep, and it is surprising that more were not injured.

The planters of Mississippi are canvassing the feasibility of establishing cotton factories on the co-operative principle in all the principal towns of the State. This is the common sense plan, and will admit of planters and persons of small means sharing in the benefits to be derived from the manufacture of the great staple raised at their doors.

On the 3d inst., John Little, living near Fayette, Howard county, Mo., on taking a chew of tobacco felt something sting him on the lip. On examination he found he had been stung by a hornet. The insect, though imbedded in the tobacco for months, was still alive, and lived several hours after having been cut in two with the knife.

A match has been concluded and the money put up at Houston, Texas, for a race between Mr. Fowler's "Jack Gamble" and Mr. G. B. Morris' horses "John Gilgour" or "Zou Zou" for choice. It will be run in heats, best three in five. The stake is $2,000 or $1,000 aside, to be run upon the 4th of February prox., over the Houston race track.

Sandy Ridge, Lowndes county, Ala., claims the oldest inhabitant in the State. His name is Robt. Davis. He is 103 years old; his youngest son is 80 years old; and his grandson, Jesse Perdue, is 40 years of age. He is yet a first-rate rifle shot, never wears spectacles, picks 75 pounds of cotton a day, and walks into Hayneville just for the fun of the thing.

A terrible kerosene accident occurred near Morris Station, in Albemarle county, Va., on Monday last, by which two children of Mr. Marshall lost their lives. In pouring oil into a burning lamp an explosion took place, enveloping the children in flames, and burning them so badly that they died in a few hours, after suffering intense agony.

A short time since in Crawford county, Mo., Mr. W. W. married the eldest daughter of Mr. L. D., and Mr. L. D. also married the eldest daughter of Mr. W. W. According to the laws of consanguinity, what relation will the children of each household bear to the other, and what will be the status of the parentage? This is a nut for some knowing one to crack.

Legal proceedings are about to be instituted against E. A. Pollard as administrator of Henry Rives Pollard, of Richmond, Va., by a large number of creditors to compel a settlement of the estate. A month more longer than allowed by the court has elapsed and the required account has not been filed. Hence the proceedings about to be commenced.

A correspondent at Beaufort, S. C., gives a doleful account of the negroes in that vicinity. He says: "The negroes in Beaufort obtained horses, furniture and provisions without cost, and land at a nominal price. They have worked after a fashion for three or four years; for a long time they had the comfort and support of the Freedmen's Bureau. And now they are worse off than they were in slavery times."

The Pointe Coupee (La.) Echo says planters are preparing for another crop, but are not so well advanced as might have been expected. The tightness of the money market in New Orleans and elsewhere is a great drawback to our planting interests, and as agriculture forms the basis of our commerce, all other branches suffer in proportion.

Four thousand dollars of White county (Tenn.) funds having disappeared, J. H. Cameron, the tax collector, says he was robbed of that amount at Smithville, several "fiends in human shape" having attacked him at 9 P. M. Cameron belonged to Stokes' cavalry, and the popular belief being to the general effect that he is "up to snuff," he has been lodged in jail.

Mr. R. A. Feineman, of Kansas City, and Miss Bettie H. Binswanger, of St. Joseph, Mo., were married in magnificent style in the latter city on the 12th. The ceremony was performed in the Jewish Synagogue, after which the bridal party, accompanied by at least two hundred friends, re-entered their carriages and drove to Kirschner's Hall, where a splendid banquet, provided by the liberality of the bridegroom, was in waiting, to which all sat down.

The Savannah News says: It is wonderful to witness the amount of travel to Florida. Every steamer and train from the North brings hundreds of persons, all bound for some point in Florida. People seeking pleasure, consumptives and those sneezing with catarrh, some on crutches and others with a "saratoga," old and young, nurses and children, are all journeying toward what they call this "promised land."

The pioneers of Boone county, Mo., had a dinner recently. Among the guests were the following: Thomas Beazly, came to the county in 1820, now aged 77 years; John Ellis, aged 63 years; Joseph W. Hickam, in 1816, aged 64 years; Lincoln R. Mertin, in 1818, aged 62 years; Jacob S. Strode, in 1818, aged 67 years; Thomas Sapp, in 1824, aged 63 years; Green B. Sappington, in 1820, aged 66 years; Gilpin S. Tuttle, in 1822, aged 75 years.

It has been stated that the valley of the Lower Rio Grande had a mild and genial climate, that the growing season included ten months of the year. The Brownsville Sentinel, of the 17th ult., says: "It is now the middle of December and we have roasting ears. We have had them for eight months. We have had other esculents and vegetables for a longer period of time. These facts speak—comment is unnecessary. Let the unbeliever go to the market and see for himself."

The negro exodus from Virginia continues unabated. Three hundred and fifty negroes left Lynchburg on the 6th inst. for Alabama and Georgia. They are all hired as railroad hands—one hundred and fifty being for the Air-Line Railroad from Atlanta. The Richmond Dispatch says one agent in that city has forwarded to Mississippi and Louisiana, within the last three months, over five hundred laborers of different grades.

Dr. Alexander S. Dillon, of Prince Edward, Va., died on the 8th at his residence, near Farmville. He was the son of Edward Dillon, deceased, the intimate friend and correspondent of John Randolph. The family residence (Sandy Ford) was the mansion in which was dispensed a generous but unostentatious and cordial hospitality, which will be remembered by many cultivated and refined men and women scattered through Virginia.

A second time married were Mr. Thomas Coleman and Mrs. Agnes Bast, at Ironton, Mo., on the 11th inst. Says the Enterprise: Mrs. Bast had sued for a divorce from her former husband, and, before the final decree was granted, she married her present husband. After being married several months, to their horror they discovered that the ceremony had not been in accordance with law and authority—rather premature—so, to make all things right, they had a rehearsal.

There are signs of more trouble brewing in North Carolina. The Legislature is now in recess, but just before adjourning it signified a disposition to prolong its term two years, and to pass a new militia bill by which the Governor would be empowered to declare martial law at pleasure, and to call forth the militia to execute his orders. The apprehension of the adoption of these two expedients has excited much feeling in the State, and public meetings are being held to protest against both.

An official report of the commander of the oyster navy of Maryland, just made, contains a large amount of important and interesting information regarding the great oyster beds of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, and the oyster fisheries. It is estimated that about ten million bushels are taken from the beds annually, which yields in round numbers about $3,500,000. There were five hundred and sixty-three vessels employed, besides a large number of canoes, and between 3,000 and 10,000 hands.

Lands around Gonzales, Texas, may be bought very low as plantations are large and hands to cultivate them cannot be had. Perhaps not more than one-half or one-third of the bottom land will be cultivated this year. Some of the negroes have made enough money since their freedom to buy homes, and many others are leaving the large plantations to settle to themselves on leased or rented lands. Good valley plantations in a state of neglect can be bought at from three to five dollars per acre. Some may be rented for repairs.

Gen. A. M. West writes from Water Valley, Miss., about Swedish immigrants to that State: "We have quite a number of that class of persons here, in the capacity of mechanics, housé servants and common laborers. They, thus far, give entire satisfaction, and are superior to the negro or any other class of laborers or servants that we have tried. We have an agent now on his way to Sweden with orders for several hundred, and will start an agent to Germany via Sweden with numerous additional orders on or before the 15th inst. The first shipment is expected to arrive by the 1st of January, and the others by the 1st of February and March."

A lively contest is going on in the Alabama Legislature between Carraway, negro member from Mobile, and Berry, negro Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Both are aspirants for the Radical nomination for Secretary of State. Carraway charges Berry with neglect of duty as Sergeant-at-Arms, and spending his time in electioneering for bills pending before the House, and ought to be discharged. Carraway thinks by dismissing and disgracing Berry, he (Carraway) will get the inside track for the nomination for Secretary of State.

A few days since Mr. Pearson, of New Kent county, Va., was severely bitten on the shoulder and leg by a horse he was about to mount, and was only saved from being killed by him by some one coming to his assistance. After having bitten Mr. Pearson, the horse bit several hogs, chickens, and other animals in the barn-yard, all of which have since died. It was ascertained that the horse had been bitten some time since by a dog, and it is supposed that he had hydrophobia from the bite. Mr. Pearson is in a critical condition, and it is feared that he will not recover.

The Nashville Banner tells this tale of a cool and hideous thief: "While a gentleman was writing at one of our National banks, a day or two since, to have a check for $100 cashed, a man stepped in, snatched it out of his hand and was gone before the owner was scarcely aware of it. The check not having received the stamp of the bank was of no account. The thief accordingly went to the porter of the bank, who had previously been informed of the man's rascality, and offered him a bribe to stamp it. 'O, yes,' said the porter, 'I'll stamp it. Give me the check—come in, sir.' The check was given, but the thief, mistrusting the motives of the porter, before he had got fairly into the bank, hastily shut the door and fled."

Perhaps no portion of the United States is richer in mineral wealth than the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina, back of Danville. The following are some of the most valuable: Iron ore of every desirable species or kind, apparently boundless in quantity; anthracite or stone coal; limestone, primitive, granular limestone, of the finest quality of white, gray, mottled and other colored marble; lead ore; copper ore; gold; manganese; plumbago, or black lead; native alum; saltpeter; fire brick clay; porcelain clay; potter's clay; pure white talc, or crude French chalk; itacolumite, or perfectly fireproof elastic sandstone, and others, making thirty-four varieties in all of minerals, besides twenty-one varieties of valuable rocks.

A Mr. James White, who about eight years ago was living in apparent happiness with his wife and three children at Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., suddenly disappeared, and has remained unheard from by his family till a few days ago, when suddenly Mrs. White's long-lost husband, whom she had given up for dead, appeared at the threshold of her cottage. The meeting can be better imagined than described. Nearly eight long years had he been absent, and then this sudden appearance caused her to go into hysterics. An account was given for his singular act, in being absent for that length of time. He stated that he had suddenly while at work the morning he left determined to go to Pike's Peak. The unnatural resolution was no sooner formed than it was carried into effect. He started off shortly after with a party of friends, and, strange to say, the man had not the courage, after deserting wife and children, to communicate with them by mail, but remained perfectly silent. At last he came to the conclusion that it would be best to return to them, and so carried his resolution into effect.

Uncle Sam and Samana.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The property of Samana bay and peninsula has long been, in the hands of President Baez and certain unscrupulous parties in the United States, an inducement, in the opinion of many, to swindle our Government. Samana has been used likewise to induce English capitalists to divert their money for the benefit of the triangular ring of Baez, Lawson & Co., and Hartmont. The Government has already paid to President Baez one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the first year's rent, without awaiting the ratification of the treaty by our Congress, and without inquiring how the Samana difficulty stands.

As things now stand, Gen. Grant and Secretary Fish have acted very unwisely by sending to President Baez one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the first year's rent of an hypothecated island. We are not going to pay to our English friends for the coal, wood, &c., which Samana possesses. Congress must look at the bottom of this secret transaction to prevent us being swindled in any way.

The Cowbellians of Mobile.

[Mobile Correspondence Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

Last evening we were gratified and astonished at the magnificent display made by the Cowbellians and two other kindred societies in their annual street exhibition. These societies are to the "manor born," originated in Mobile, the eldest of them thirty-nine years since, and upon each recurring New Year's eve turn out in great force, in splendid costume, representing whatever they choose. Groups upon large platforms drawn by mules, of which there were many, with hundreds on foot and horseback—the whole scene brilliantly illuminated with torchlight and the burning of many-colored lights—make it the most splendid traveling tableaux you can imagine. Their matters are managed in such a manner that not a man composing the societies is known to the public, and yet they must embrace in their ranks the wealthy, for we were assured the display could not have cost less than $25,000 to $30,000.

TELEGRAMS.

TUESDAY.

Mr. H. T. Blow, Minister to China, has finally left for the scene of his future labors.

The Hudson river was covered with ice yesterday from shore to shore from Poughkeepsie to Albany.

Mr. Dartas, recently Minister from Portugal to the United States, has been transferred in that capacity to Brussels.

Gen. Sherman yesterday announced in general orders the death of Gen. Mower, than whom he says a better soldier or a better man never lived.

A private letter from Paris says the resignations of the French Ministers at London and Berlin were owing to a want of sympathy with the new French regime.

An injunction was issued by Judge Hudson, in Memphis, yesterday, at the instance of John Donovan, against John Johnson, Mayor elect, from qualifying, on the ground that Johnson is not a citizen of the United States.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says Gov. Alcorn refuses to be installed until the State is admitted to the Union. The Legislature will meet, ratify the fifteenth amendment, elect United States Senators and adjourn until after the admission of the State.

Mr. Alexander Delmar announced yesterday that the National Intelligencer will no longer be published. He assigns as a cause, the loss of several thousand dollars and his poor health. The paper was in the interest of free traders, and its friends were in New York.

It has been arranged so that forty-eight hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet, at Portland, Me., and the first ceremonies, during which time the body will lie in state in the City Hall, which will be draped in mourning. The ceremonies on the day of departure will be grand and impressive. Governor Chamberlain and staff will be present, and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, is expected.

WEDNESDAY.

A bill to repeal the gambling law has passed the Louisiana Senate.

Col. Thomas, Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis the past two years, is ordered to Fortress Monroe. Capt. Weeds succeeds him.

Affidavits have been made charging C. W. Cammack, paying teller of the New Orleans Citizen's Bank, with killing John Nixon at the Boston Club, on Saturday night.

Secretary Boutwell on Monday night lectured for the benefit of the charity fund of the G. A. R., at Lincoln Hall, Washington, which was filled to overflowing. He traced the history of the country at length, in the course of which he said the population in 1790 was 3,100,000.

Mrs. Hudert, a German woman of St. Louis, who had been suffering from small-pox about a week, left her room yesterday morning during the absence of the attendants, and fell or jumped into a well forty feet deep. Her husband drew her up with the bucket, but, just as she reached the top, the well chain broke and the woman fell back again. Subsequently she was drawn up with ropes, but she was dead.

Rev. Mr. Cook, the erring divine, who eloped with a young lady member of his church, has heretofore possessed the entire confidence of his flock, but it is feared that his evil courses are not of recent origin. He is believed to have been the prey of black-mailers for some time past in consequence of his secret indiscretions, and, driven to the wall by their importunities, he resolved at last to secure the person of the poor trusting child and fly forever. He departed on Saturday, leaving letters to his wife and the father of Miss Johnson confessing his crime. Detectives are on the track in several directions. The girl is undoubtedly ruined. Her brothers are on the track and a bloody tragedy will probably end the painful drama.

THURSDAY.

Dr. A. McClosky, an eminent physician of Mobile, Ala., is dead.

Deery and Dion have arranged another billiard match for $2,000 on the 23d inst., in San Francisco.

The State asylum for the blind, at Jacksonville, Ills., will be reopened about the first of next month.

Col. John W. Fowler, a prominent citizen of Memphis, died of pneumonia yesterday, aged sixty-five.

Miss Emma Campbell, of Topeka, was elected enrolling clerk by the Kansas Legislature on Tuesday.

A deficit amounting to nearly $21,000 has been found in the accounts of Enoch Kendall, former Treasurer of Boone county, Ill.

Chancellor Morgan in Memphis, yesterday, dissolved the injunction case of John Johnson, Mayor elect, and he will be installed to-day.

A communication was read in the Louisiana Legislature on Tuesday, from Auditor Wyckliffe, demanding an investigation of the charges made against him by Gov. Warmouth.

The grand jury of Los Angelos county, Cal., has indicted the members of the late City Council of Los Angelos, including the Mayor, for alleged fraudulent issue of city scrip for over $5,000, only $3,000 of which was accounted for.

The steamship Enterprise, from Galveston for New York, with one thousand bales of cotton and an assorted cargo, was burned on Tuesday morning in Galveston Bay. The vessel and cargo, except eight hundred bales of cotton, are a total loss.

Nothing further has been heard of Cook, the absconding clerical libertine, and the young lady who fled with him. The impression of the friends of Miss Johnson is that the parties have gone south. Circumstances also point to England as a probable place of refuge. Cook is heir to a large entailed property in that kingdom, and will become wealthy upon the death of an uncle there. It has been ascertained that he spent the week before his flight in borrowing money from his parishioners, and that he secured from them many thousands of dollars. These accounts of Cook, taken in connection with his recent villainy, leave no doubt that he is a deliberate, cold-blooded scoundrel, and that no palliation of his offense, or the mental affections, or use of liquor or opium can be urged.

FRIDAY.

General Gideon J. Pillow is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

Advices from Jackson indicate the election for United States Senators from Mississippi of Mr. Eccleston and Gen. Ames.

The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the Senate of Minnesota yesterday by a party vote—18 to 16.

C. W. Cammack, charged with killing Mr. Nixon, in New Orleans, surrendered himself to the authorities on Wednesday, and was committed to the parish prison.

Rev. Horace Cook, hero of the late elopement sensation, who was arrested in the World office, in New York, on Wednesday night, was yesterday morning brought in at the Tombs Police Court. No one appearing to prosecute him, he was discharged.

Tom Allen has received articles of agreement for a fight with Jim Mace. He accepts them with one exception, that of requiring him to go to New York within a week of the day of the fight to select the referee. This he and his friends consider unjust.

Workmen in the Erie railroad shops, in Jersey City, struck on Wednesday. The cause of complaint is the old one of the failure of the managers to pay them their wages. This is a third time such a strike has occurred on the Erie, for the same cause, within a short time.

The French Republicans in New York held a meeting on Wednesday night, to discuss the murder of Noire by Prince Bonaparte. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were very excited. Finally it was decided to hold a public demonstration in a few days.

An interesting argument was commenced on Wednesday in the New York Supreme Court, general term, involving some highly interesting questions of international law, and, also, as a matter of fact, showing how, during the war, the Confederate soldiers were furnished with uniforms and other army goods.

Ernest Pahl, a German magistrate, was arrested in Nashville yesterday at the suit of his wife, whom he left in Indiana some seven years ago. She brings suit for divorce and alimony. Pahl has another wife, a woman of some property, whom he married shortly after settling there at the close of the war. He was a soldier in the Federal army.

SATURDAY.

The Ohio Senate yesterday ratified the 15th amendment by a vote of 19 to 18. The Kansas Senate also ratified it on Thursday.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society, after a four days' session in St. Louis, adjourned last night. Many able essays were read before the society, which will prove of much value to horticulturists.

In New York it is supposed that the notorious Cook has been quietly conveyed to an insane asylum. His family have left the parsonage. Miss Johnson is now quite ill, and the principal characters of this painful scandal disappear from view.

A row in a dance-house in Ellsworth, Kansas, on Wednesday night, resulted in the killing of Samuel McMeeker. After the occupants of the house had retired for the night, some unknown parties entered and shot Fanny Collins mortally, Ettie Baldwin seriously, and George Gardner fatally, while in their rooms.

Information has been received of the murder a few nights ago near Leighton, North Alabama, of Granville A. Pillow, Jr. and Wm. Pillow, nephews of Gen. Pillow, by a band of masked men who rode up to the door, called for Granville, and shot him when he appeared. William ran to his brother's assistance and was shot and killed also. The maskers escaped, leaving no clue to their trace.

The Tammany Reform Protective and Benevolent Association is the name of a new organization projected by Jacob Cohen and several other citizens of New York city desirous of effecting a reform in political affairs of the city. Meetings were held in different parts of the city on Thursday evening, and active steps were taken toward the completion of their organization. Benevolence and reform are their objects.

Plymouth Church voted, on Thursday night, to increase the salary of its pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to $20,000. In the course of the discussion among the leading members, the idea was thrown out that this increase is made in consideration of Beecher's advancing years, and the circumstances that it is his intention, ere long, to retire from public life. One member hoped that next year the salary would be fixed at $25,000.

The amount of the subscription to the Stanton relief fund in New York city is about fifty thousand dollars. Collector Grinnell's list contains the names of twenty-three men who have given one thousand each, and several who have subscribed five hundred dollars apiece. A. T. Stewart's list is not quite as heavy. In Boston fifteen thousand dollars have been raised, and in Philadelphia twenty thousand, making a total in those three cities of $86,000. The remaining thirteen thousand will undoubtedly be made up in the West.

SUNDAY.

John C. Morris, recently elected sheriff of Warren county, Ga., has been appointed to that office by order of Gen. Terry.

Gov. Durkee, of Utah, died at his hotel in Chicago yesterday morning of pneumonia. His remains will leave for Kenosha, Wis.

Copeland, the alleged principal in a conspiracy to defraud the Merchants' National Bank of New York, has surrendered himself and given bail.

The Burlington and Missouri railroad is now completed to Omaha, and trains will commence running on Monday from Chicago to Omaha, via Chicago and Burlington railroad, to connect with the Union Pacific.

Bradford Brothers, of Milwaukee, one of the heaviest dry goods houses in the Northwest, failed on Friday. Defalcation by one of the employes is alleged as the cause. They offer to settle at fifty cents on the dollar.

It is reported from Europe that Mrs. James Gordon Bennett has bought a beautiful villa on the Lake of Como, where she proposes to reside hereafter during the summer season, and where Mr. Bennett is to join her in May next.

The ice in the Maumee, at Toledo, O., broke up last week, carrying away a portion of Cherry-street bridge. The railroad bridge sustained no injury, and no damage to the docks or shipping reported. A large quantity of corn was destroyed in the Maumee flats, ten miles above the city.

General Terry, commanding the district of Georgia, has constituted the counties of Warren, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, Columbia and Glascock a sub-district, under command of Brevet Major Jacob Kline, Captain 18th Infantry, with headquarters at Barnett Station, Warren county.

The steam yacht Anna, which sailed from Charleston on Monday last, is intended to be a tender to the Bedeal and other Cuban vessels which have lately put to sea. It is believed that the Anna put into Charleston that she might meet the Bedeal, and the two vessels hope to fall in with the gunboats off Wilmington. The Bedeal is a screw steamer, running fifteen knots an hour. Her propeller can be hoisted so that she can run as a sailing vessel without loss of speed. Aboard of the Anna were the commander of the Cuban squadron, the head of the sanitary department and a bearer of important dispatches to General Cespedes. Seven of the passengers are under sentence of death.

MONDAY.

Eight of the telegraph strikers at New Orleans returned to their work yesterday.

The Governor of Louisiana yesterday signed a bill repealing the gambling law of that State.

Jimmy Hammil proposes to row Walter Brown, Coulter and others in the regatta at Pittsburg next spring.

The old Brettle-square church, at Boston, took fire yesterday evening from an over-heated flue, but the relic of Revolutionary times was fortunately saved from extensive damage.

Thos. C. Campbell was convicted at Pittsburg, Saturday, of the murder of his wife, by beating her to death last November, and sentenced to eleven years, nine months and twenty-eight days in the penitentiary, being the longest term that could be imposed.

THE PARIS TRAGEDY.

Prince Pierre Napoleon and his Journalistic Visitors.

AN UGLY BUSINESS.

Violence is always its own worst enemy. Prince Pierre Napoleon, who has been a sort of black sheep in the Bonaparte family, has done more to strengthen Rochefort and the Republicans and to weaken the Imperial cause and dynasty than the combined opposition. There is every reason to discredit his account of the late tragedy; but, whatever may be the truth of it, his conduct will impress all Europe, as it has impressed all Paris, most unfavorably. He invited a challenge. It was sent. The fact that it came from M. Paschal Grousset instead of M. Rochefort does not much mend the tragedy to which it gave occasion, and the two versions of the story which we have received leave very little room for doubt in the mind of an unprejudiced reader. Of the whole affair the Cincinnati Commercial says:

We have before us two versions of the terrible tragedy which occurred one Monday afternoon at the palatial residence of Prince Pierre Napoleon No. 58 Rue d'Antoine, in Paris. One of them is the account of the Prince himself, who, through the medium of M. Paul de Cassagnac, of the Pays, substantially informs the public, on his solemn word of honor, that "Messrs. Fonville and Victor Noire came to his residence with a menacing air, with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Paschal Grousset; that he said, 'It is Rochefort and not his creatures that I seek.' 'Read the letter,' replied Noire. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. 'Are you responsible for it?' I asked. At this I received a slap in the face from Noire, when I drew my revolver and fired at him, while he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room and again turned his pistol toward me. I fired at him again and he fled."

The account which M. Fonville, one of the actors in the terrible tragedy, gives of the occurrence in the last number of La Marseillaise differs very materially from the statement made by Prince Pierre Napoleon. He says that the Prince, when he and his friend Victor Noire politely informed him that they came to him as seconds of M. Paschal Grousset, the writer of the article to whom the Prince had taken exceptions, he first asked them if they held themselves responsible for what their chief, M. Rochefort, had written, and, upon their replying that they did not, only grossly insulted them, but, without any provocation drew his revolver from his pocket, and fired deliberately upon M. Victor Noire. When M. Noire had fallen, Prince Pierre Napoleon fled behind a door, and from thence fired two shots at M. Fonville, but one of which took effect, piercing as it did M. Fonville's paletot.

Now, which of these versions is correct? This affair is going to play a very important part in the history of the Second Empire, and it is, therefore, worth while to examine thoroughly in all of its bearings:

1. We must not lose sight of the fact that Prince Pierre Napoleon gave rise to the hostile collision. He said to M. Rochefort, in the Corps Legislatif: "If you will call at my house, No. 58 Rue d'Antoine, I promise you that you shall find me at home."

2. The article at which Prince Pierre Napoleon took umbrage had not been written by M. Rochefort, but by M. Paschal Grousset, who, as is customary in France, had signed his own name to it.

3. In accordance with the rules of the code of honor, as it is interpreted in France, not M. Rochefort, but M. Paschal Grousset, was bound to give Prince Pierre Napoleon such satisfaction as he might demand.

4. Messrs. Fonville and Victor Noire had heretofore acted as seconds to M. Rochefort in the numerous affairs of honor through which he had to pass in the course of the last two years. Never before has any of Rochefort's adversaries complained of their rudeness to them. On the contrary, in all of the duels in which the ex-editor of La Lanterne was concerned, his opponents invariably paid homage to the extreme politeness with which his seconds had acquitted themselves of a difficult task.

5. Prince Pierre Napoleon, during the whole of his eventful career, has been known as an exceedingly passionate, impulsive, and irascible man. He is now fifty-five years of age, but he is still as indiscreet as if he were a youth of fifteen. In 1848 he was a member of the National Assembly, where he sat on the benches of the extreme left, and invariably voted with the Communists and Red Republicans, which did not prevent him, after the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, from accepting at the hands of his cousin, the Prince President, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, a very liberal donation at the expense of the French exchequer.

6. The assertion that M. Victor Noire struck the Prince after the latter asked him and M. de Fonville whether or not they were responsible for what their friends had written, will be questioned. All that those two gentlemen had to do was to convey a challenge to the Prince on the part of the writer at whose article he had taken offense. Why should they have insulted or attacked him? Nor is it a valid excuse on the part of the Prince that he thought he saw the "hands of the two seconds in their pockets." He it was who caused those men to call on him, and it was incumbent on him to treat them with the utmost politeness.

7. Prince Pierre Napoleon chose as the medium through which he gave his version of the unfortunate affair, no other than M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the Pays. This selection was decidedly ill-advised. M. Paul de Cassagnac is not considered in Paris a man of veracity. On the contrary, it is known that he is so furious a reactionary fanatic that very little credence is given to statements which he makes in favor of his political friends.

Shocking Scene in St. Louis.

A St. Louis police officer sent the following to his chief a few days ago: "I have the honor to report that between one and two o'clock this morning Sergeant Sheridan met a little girl of the most miserable and poverty-stricken appearance, on Second street, near Cherry. She was crying bitterly. Upon being questioned by the Sergeant, she stated that her mother was dead and her father was drunk. The Sergeant went with her to a place in the rear of 1,004 North Second street, where he beheld a most horrible sight. On a board, covered with an old blanket, lay the lifeless body of the child's mother. Beside the corpse were two bottles of whisky and two glasses—the husband and father sitting close by in a state of drunken idiocy. There was not a particle of furniture in the room but the stool upon which the drunkard was sitting. As the officer entered he was invited by the inebriate to take a drink. The scene, however, was too solemn for the Sergeant to 'smile.' The room without a particle of furniture—the dead mother under the dirty blanket—the whisky bottles and the drunken father—the half-naked, poverty-pinched child, its poor little heart breaking with woe at the midnight hour—formed a picture of misery, degradation and death not soon to be forgotten. The woman's name was Bridget Dunn. The little girl is thirteen years of age."

"Boxing Night."

St. Stephen's Day, or December 26th, is the customary time in England for the claimants of "Christmas Boxes" to go their rounds for the purpose of receiving their pecuniary gratifications, and hence is popularly called "Boxing Day." In the evening, or "Boxing Night," the new Christmas pantomime for the season is generally produced for the first time, and the theaters are crowded to the ceiling with people who, at this season, have their pockets filled with spending money. The journals of the next day are usually waited for with great eagerness, in order to obtain the full accounts of the pantomimes and spectacles produced at the various theaters. The London journals, just received, contain graphic descriptions of the pantomimes produced on "Boxing Night." The crowds at the places of amusement were immense, and during the day 40,000 persons were present at the Crystal Palace entertainments. At Bristol eighteen persons were killed in the rush to enter the theater.

The War in Pulaski.

[From the Lebanon Clarion, 15th.]

Lieutenant James A. Buchanan left this place day before yesterday for Somerset, with twenty mounted men and twenty days' rations. Ten days' additional rations are to be shipped them, as they expect to tarry thirty days in Pulaski. There has been a good deal of trouble in that county recently in consequence of summary executions by regulators. Radical editors and correspondents of lively imaginative powers have endeavored, as usual, to refer these troubles to political differences; but, from all we can learn, they have no such significance. They are no doubt to be attributed to an ill-advised attempt on the part of the citizens there to rid themselves of thieves and outlaws by taking the law into their own hands.

A Mother and Her Children Perish.

The Jonesboro (Ills.) Gazette, of the 10th, says: "On last Monday, on the farm of Allen W. Kimmel, in the Mississippi bottom, two men in search of cattle came upon the cold, stiff bodies of Mrs. Hatchett and her two little children, one aged two and the other five; they had been dead about two weeks. Mrs. Hatchett had been living in Missouri, but having some difficulty with her husband, left home with her children. She crossed the river and attempted to go to her sister's, but, as is known, perished from cold in the dead hour of the night, having been refused shelter at a farm house by the roadside.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.

The following bills were introduced and reported:

By Mr. Sumner—To secure equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

By Mr. Howard—To regulate descents in the Territory of Utah.

By Mr. Harlan—To prohibit the sale of the public lands of the United States except to actual settlers.

By Mr. Drake—A joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

Also a bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out and equip ships of war, or to sell or furnish arms and munitions of war with the intent they shall be applied to the service of any foreign State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district, or colony in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

By Mr. Sherman—A bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases.

HOUSE.

At one o'clock this afternoon, under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Poland, authorizing the entry of Canadian products without Consular certificates.

For the improvement of the harbor at Fort Washington, Wis.

To regulate the appraisement of imports.

For the erection of buildings for postoffice and other Government purposes in Jefferson, Mo.

To extend the privileges of the National banking act.

To repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy, providing the repeal shall not affect any case or proceedings in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any pains or penalties or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

For removal of Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians from Kansas and disposal of their lands to actual settlers only.

For commission to investigate claims arising from Indian depredations.

Enabling actual settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas, obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending pre-emption and homestead laws.

To enlarge the boundaries of Nevada.

To disencumber public lands of so-called Indian titles.

To redefine the present boundary line between Nebraska and Dakotah.

Granting land in aid of public schools in Arkansas.

To amend the national currency act.

To establish boundaries of judicial circuits of the United States.

To amend the act for the improvement of Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, in the Mississippi river.

To grant the right of way for a horse railroad from Davenport to Rock Island, across the Mississippi.

For the completion of the custom-house at Cairo.

To establish a permanent navy-yard and depot at Mound City.

MR. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Postmaster General, and Attorney General to report the number of carriages and horses and amount of harness paid for by the Government and used for the convenience and pleasure of such heads of departments and their families, or by the heads of their respective bureaus, and to state by what authority such property of the Government has been so appropriated, etc.

The House refused to second the previous question and Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, rising to debate, it went over under the rule.

MR. KELSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

MR. BECK, from same committee, reported the Military Academy appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

MR. BROOKS presented the memorial of N. T. and Geo. Griswold and many New York ship-owners and merchants for free trade in ships.

MR. WELLS presented the memorial of Oliver Garrison and others for a reduction of the tariff on pig iron.

MR. ORTH presented several petitions from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of the franking privilege and to require prepayment of postage on newspapers.

MR. STEVENSON presented the petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce that Cincinnati be made a port of entry, with every proper facility for the direct importation of foreign products.

MR. GARFIELD presented the petition of the citizens of Trumbull county, Ohio, against the reduction of the import duties of jute and gunny manufactures.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.

MR. HOWE introduced a bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

A bill relative to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas was amended and passed.

A joint resolution to extend the limits of port of entry of New Orleans was passed.

A bill to exempt canned and preserved fish from internal tax was passed.

A VETO

message from the President of the United States was received vetoing the act looking to the extension of the patent of Rollin S. White. The message was read, laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill defining the duties of Pension Agents, and providing a method for paying pensions, was committed, with a motion to provide for the payment of pensions in every county.

Also a bill authorizing the sale of certain arsenals, &c. Recommitted.

MR. LONGBRIDGE reported a bill subdividing the United States Judicial Districts of Iowa. Passed.

MR. SCOFIELD reported a bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy-yard to League Island, and moved the previous question, but it went over till next morning.

MR SCHENCK offered a resolution changing some of the committee rooms, which was adopted. The House went into committee for general debate and was addressed by Mr. Kelley in criticism of the report of the special commissioners.

Adjourned.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.

MR. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the joint resolutions setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and for the settlement of claims in relation thereto.

MR. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnepeg district of British Columbia.

HOUSE.

MR. WILSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for a railroad to the Winnepeg boundary of the British possessions. Referred.

MR. POMEROY introduced a bill repealing so much of the act of August 4, 1864, as declares Des Moines river a public highway. Passed.

MR COLYER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing sand bars and other obstructions across the mouth of Clinton river, Lake St. Clair, which was adopted.

MR. UPSON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the necessity of erecting a suitable building in Cleveland, O., for the use of Custom-house, U. S. Courts, and Internal Revenue offices.

The discussion of the League Island navy yard bill consumed the morning hour.

MR. JUDD proposed to call up the bill in relation to the apportionment for representation, but as Mr. Farnsworth desired to get the Virginia bill up for action he yielded, giving notice that he would call it up at the earliest opportunity.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. Judd—Refunding duties paid on organ of Church of Holy Family, at Chicago.

By Mr. Negley—Amending act of February 22d, 1867, for election of Congressional printer, and providing he shall be chosen by concurrent resolution.

By Mr. Keith—In relation to payment of pensions.

SENATE............WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

A petition was presented by Mr. Hawley for an appropriation for the support of the destitute poor of Washington.

A petition was presented by Mr. Scott from the Lehigh and Schuylkill region of Pennsylvania, setting forth that the Commissioner of Revenue, in his report, had incorrectly reported the cost of the manufacture of pig-iron.

MR. SCOTT offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the information or data upon which the Special Commissioner of Revenue had based his statements relating to the average cost of the manufacture of American pig-iron in the Valley of the Cumberland and the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

On motion, the Virginia bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Edmunds' amendment, offered yesterday. Mr. Conkling spoke against it.

A Concealed-Weapons Trial in Arkansas.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Counsel—Do you know the prisoner at the bar?

Witness—I do; he is my neighbor.

Counsel—Did you ever see him carry a concealed weapon?

Witness—I have seen him carry a pistol.

Counsel—Was it concealed?

Witness—No; of course not.

Counsel—How did he wear it?

Witness—Kinder sorter in front.

Counsel—Then there was no difficulty in seeing it?

Witness—Not the slightest, for it was kinder sorter in front.

The Court—(leaning over the desk and looking the witness gravely in the eye)—What do you mean by kinder sorter in front?

Witness—Well, you know, I mean just what I say—kinder sorter in front.

The Court—Explain yourself more clearly, so the court and jury may comprehend your meaning of "kinder sorter in front."

Witness—May it please your Honor I mean just what I have stated—kinder sorter in front. [At the same time the witness placed his right hand immediately upon his "bread basket."]

The Court (in a slow, measured and gruff voice peculiar to himself)—Y-e-s, that—will—do.

The testimony being conclusive, the case went to the jury, who, after a brief absence, came into court with a verdict of "Not guilty."

It is, therefore, decided that when a man carries his pistol "kinder sorter in front," in the State of Arkansas, he can rock along with impunity.

☞ The Illinois penitentiary has 1,250 convicts.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 10, 1870.

Contrary to the anticipations of your correspondent, both Houses of the General Assembly were full this morning, and, what is still more to the purpose, a decided inclination for work was manifest. Although the session is thus far advanced, your correspondent is still, owing to the force of circumstances—the intervention of the recess must be largely taken into the account—unable to give more than a qualified opinion of the present Legislature. As has heretofore been intimated the *tout ensemble* of the General Assembly is, on the whole, quite favorable; but then as it is by subjecting refined gold to the severe test that its purity can be satisfactorily demonstrated, so it is by actual experiment alone that the excellence or superiority of a Legislative body can be pronounced upon. It is a circumstance quite conducive to a favorable opinion of the members of the present Legislature that, after a banquet such as that of Saturday evening, the members evince a disposition on Monday morning to go seriously to work. My observation of the effects of Senatorial banquets has heretofore been that, as a rule, they somehow unfitted members for the sober business of legislation for at least three succeeding days.

WHO IS "COL." HOUSTON KING?

Upon this question I can throw a little light. In the first place it may be as well to premise that although there are many who know something of one Houston King, late Clerk of the Elliott County Court, nobody ever heard of such an officer in the Confederate army. For the rest this great Radical sensation informer is not only an impostor but a forger. Just subsequent to the May term of the Elliott Court, as County Clerk, he certified to the State Auditor as having been allowed by the court pursuant to law two claims, one for office books and the other for office furniture. The latter, amounting to $105, was not on the order-book of the court and was a deliberate forgery. The Auditor, on making the discovery of the forged claim, notified the Judge of the Elliott County Court, and recommended King's arrest, announcing, at the same time, his readiness to send a clerk to testify in the matter. It unluckily happened, however, that the fellow was given twenty-four hours to sign and leave the county, which he gladly availed himself of. From all which it is manifest that "Colonel" Houston King, if he had his deserts, would to-day be serving out his term in the Kentucky penitentiary, instead of coining sensation repudiation conspiracies for the benefit of Radical newspapers.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 11, 1870.

Both Houses of the General Assembly transacted a great deal of legislative business this morning; but unfortunately for your correspondent it was of such a character as to furnish very little that is of general or striking interest. The greater part of the morning was in fact consumed with leave-granting, and what is still more uninteresting, the consideration and action upon charters for the incorporation of Odd-Fellows, Red Men, and the like—all of which, if I may be allowed to express an opinion, was—well I may as well express it in plain English,—time thrown away. Much valuable time is consumed in granting charters for which no legislative action whatever is requisite, and I think this is an evil that should at once be corrected. It is doubtless a little more impressive for a chapter of the *Eclampsus Vitus* to be ushered into the world by legislative fiat, and then some little expense is by such a process saved to the society and thrown upon the State, but the gratification of the aforesaid *Eclampsus Viteans* is scarcely a sufficient reason for consuming valuable time that should be devoted to matters of momentous and general interest, in granting corporate privileges that really require no legislative action.

THE DURATION OF THE SESSION.

A resolution has already been adopted by the House, and will doubtless pass the Senate, providing for the extension of the session beyond sixty days. From the indications I think I may safely venture upon the prediction that the present General Assembly will adjourn on or about the 10th of March.

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

It is often the case that really important legislation is deferred until the last of the session. Against this too general error I would caution the members of the present Legislature. Let those measures in which the Commonwealth is most deeply interested be first disposed of, and there it will be quite time enough for attending to matters of minor and mere local consequence.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The House Committee upon Railroads had before it yesterday the proposed charter of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company, but has as yet taken no decisive action upon the subject. Mr. Gunn, the chief engineer of the company, has already put in an appearance.

THE CRIST MONUMENT.

A resolution was to-day passed by the Senate instructing the Auditor to issue his warrant in favor of Muldoon, Bullett & Co., of Louisville, for $1,250, in payment of a monument erected in the State Cemetery over the remains of Gen. Crist. Your correspondent is assured that it is to see this bill perfected, and not for any exceptionable purposes, that W. K. Thomas, or "Bill Thomas," as he is perhaps more familiarly known, made his appearance in Frankfort last evening.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

A bill was reported yesterday in the House by the Committee on Revised Statutes, but subsequently temporarily withdrawn for technical amendment, and re-reported and passed to-day, which provides that where a man abandons his wife for two years, and his place of residence is unknown to the wife, even though such residence may actually be in the State, constructive service shall be good. The proposed law is, I take it for granted, all right, especially as several crusty old bachelor members, who are not supposed to be particularly on the side of the ladies, are understood to be in favor of it. I would warn our legislators, however, to be on their guard, for there seems to be a sort of glamour about this sort of legislation that leads to strange results. Whenever a State Legislature enters fairly upon the divorce business, there is no telling where it will stop. Illinois and Kansas present perhaps the most striking and deplorable illustrations of this fact. Kentucky has thus far, in divorces as in most other things, been decidedly conservative, and it is to be hoped that she will continue so.

EXHIBITION OF THE BLIND.

An exhibition will be given by the pupils of the State Institution for the Blind in the Hall of Representatives on Thursday evening next. The exhibition, besides the display of the scholastic attainments of the pupils, will, I understand, include calisthenics and other exercises. Too much credit cannot be accorded to the faithful and most efficient superintendent for his admirable management of the institution.

KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION.

The House has passed a bill authorizing the County Court of Henry county to issue bonds, the people first in an election approving such issue, to the amount of $40,000, to be paid in five annual installments, for the improvement of the navigation of the Kentucky river. Captain Cogar, in reporting the measure, stated that it was done in accordance with the wishes of the County Court and the people of Henry county. He also announced that a sufficient amount had already been subscribed to lock and dam the river up to the mountains, and that the $40,000 was to be used for improving the navigation below this point. The bill will doubtless pass the Senate.

THE CONVENTIONAL INTEREST BILL

came up in the House to-day for consideration, and elicited much interest. Dr. Price, the member from Fayette, opened with a very clear and lucid speech in advocacy of the bill. The Doctor's arguments were unanswerable, and his elocution excellent. He was followed by Mr. Blue, of Crittenden, in support of a substitute evidently inimical to the measure; and he, in turn, was followed by Mr. Alfred T. Pope, of Louisville, in advocacy of the bill. This was Mr. Pope's maiden effort, and I do not flatter when I say that it was unexceptionable alike in manner and substance. I congratulate Mr. Pope and his constituents upon the distinguished success of his speech of this morning. His style was impressive, his delivery excellent, and, above all, what he said was forcible, eloquent, and to the point. The speech was, in short, eminently a success, and is universally spoken of by the members as such. To-morrow, this discussion is to be renewed, and is, I understand, to be participated in by Mr. Phister, of Mason, in opposition to, and Hon. Jesse D. Bright, in support of, the measure. It seems to me that there should be no doubt about the bill becoming a law. The interests of the people of the Commonwealth certainly loudly demand it. Z.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 12, 1870.

The sessions of both houses were to-day unusually interesting, and, as a natural consequence, though the morning was dreary and disagreeable, the lobbies and galleries were well filled with interested spectators, among whom, by the way, I noticed a number of ladies—some of them very pretty and stylish-looking.

A JUDICIOUS RESOLUTION.

I took occasion in my yesterday's letter to advert to the consumption of a great deal of valuable time in the consideration of petty acts of incorporation, and I am gratified to note that this crying evil is likely to be put a stop to by a resolution introduced to-day by the Senator from Hickman, and, after quite an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Lindsay, Conklin, Cook, Carlisle, Turner, Whitaker and others participated, adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a general law, for the incorporation of manufacturing companies and all charitable institutions, and providing that applications for all such charters shall in the interim be referred to and held up by that committee. The concurrence of the House in this resolution, which, under the circumstances, can hardly be doubtful, will secure for the consideration of measures of general and vital interest a great deal of valuable time which would otherwise be frittered away.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

A great part of the Senate's morning session was taken up in the consideration and discussion of the bill for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Commonwealth. The bill, after some amendment, was finally adopted by a large majority, and little doubt can be entertained that a measure so strongly urged by the public interest will fail to meet the approval of the popular branch of the General Assembly.

LEGAL CASTIGATION.

Judge Phister's bill for the abolishment of stripes as a punishment for larceny passed the House to-day. The COURIER JOURNAL's phonographic reports will show that the measure was lengthily debated. Col. Chrisman, the somewhat mercurial but certainly very able member from Wayne, was the leader of the opposition, and I can only say in this connection that his steel was worthy a better cause. I am afraid the Colonel, with all his estimable and intellectual qualities, has got some wrong ideas into his head this session, not the least of which perhaps is the advocacy of the Cincinnati Southern railroad charter.

STATE FINANCES.

The Auditor's Report gives the total estimated receipts for 1870 at $1,028,686 67, and the total estimated expenditures for the same period, including the amount due the sinking fund, at $2,106,600, thus making a deficit on the 10th of October, 1870, of $1,077,913 33. It is a question of some difficulty how this large deficit is to be provided for, but not only must that be done by the present General Assembly, but some plan for meeting future contingencies ought to be devised. Increased taxation is a very unpleasant thing for a legislator to propose, but it must be confessed that it now looks very much like somebody would ere long have to take the bull by the horns. Z.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 13, 1870.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The resolutions of Col. Talbott, of Boyle, to which I referred several days since, with reference to the bills introduced into Congress by Senators Sumner and Drake, came up for consideration in the State Senate this morning, and were the occasion of an extended speech strongly denunciatory of Radical heresy by their author. Col. Chenoweth, of Mercer, offered a substitute for some of the resolutions, and supported them at considerable length. Col. Talbott rejoined, and the whole matter was finally disposed of for the time by ordering the proposed substitute to be printed and the subject made the order for a future day.

LOUISVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA ROAD.

The bill granting a charter to the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad Company came up in the House to-day, and gave rise to considerable discussion, wherein the affairs of the Cincinnati Southern road some how became involved. As nothing at all outside of or beyond the usual privileges granted in railroad charters is asked for in the Louisville and Chattanooga bill, it was of course passed by the House.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The bill prepared by Mr. Z. F. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in compliance with a duty imposed upon him by the last General Assembly, is now under consideration by the House Committee on Education. It is hardly necessary for me to say that Mr. Smith is an educated and intellectual man, and that he has for years made the subject of education, and especially of common schools in Kentucky, a specialty. The system proposed by him comes before the Legislature, therefore, recommended not only by the fact that it emanates from the highest official educational source in the Commonwealth, but as the matured work of a thinking and enlightened friend of education, after full consultation with those most competent to afford him assistance. The bill, proposing to inaugurate, as it does, a perfect system, is necessarily a long one; but such is the wisdom with which it has been framed that though it may, and doubtless ought to, be amended in some particulars, I do not doubt that its frame-work will remain intact.

THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

A bill providing that the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, Criminal Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, and of the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court shall be increased to three thousand dollars is now pending in the House. It was called this morning, but action upon it deferred till next Tuesday. An amendment, proposing that the compensation of Judges *pro tem.* shall be deducted from the salaries of the regular Judges, was submitted by Mr. Spaulding, of Marion, and goes over with the bill. It seems to me that the salaries of Judges should be at least as high as thirty-five hundred dollars per annum. It is of the utmost consequence to our people that the compensation should be sufficient to place upon the bench men of first-rate legal attainments. As the case now stands a lawyer in fair practice makes no small sacrifice in accepting a judgeship.

WEARING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The wearing of concealed deadly weapons, though prohibited and made punishable by law, is a most crying evil, and should at once be remedied, if remedy be possible. Many persons have little idea of the extent to which concealed weapons are worn. So universal is the habit that when a gentleman orders a pair of pantaloons, the tailor inserts a pistol-pocket, without any instructions to that effect, almost as inevitably as he inserts side-pockets. Could anything be more significant? The effects consequent upon such a condition of things are but too apparent. What is to be done to remedy the evil? The law, as it stands upon our statute books, is quite stringent. Perhaps it is too stringent. A law unreasonably severe often becomes a nullity by reason of non-enforcement. Taking this view of the matter, Col. J. M. McCreary, who, by the way, is not only an accomplished gentleman, but one of the best and deservedly one of the most influential members of the Legislature, has introduced a bill, which is made an order of the day for to-morrow, providing that for the first offense the party proved guilty shall be fined on the first conviction not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and on any subsequent conviction not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. For this bill a substitute has been prepared by Col. Chrisman, of which, it is perhaps sufficient to say, that it is amenable to the same objections as the existing law.

SALT RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Some discussion arose in the Senate on a proposition, which was finally adopted, to appropriate the sum of $200 for a survey of a certain portion of Salt river, probably with a view to the ultimate construction of locks and dams upon that river. I trust there is no profanity in saying that this famous stream has many a time been d——d by politicians.

A PROPER WITNESS.

One of the negro witnesses brought forward by Sam McKee to prove the disloyalty of Hon. John D. Young, and thereby deprive him of the seat in Congress to which he had been regularly and legally elected, is at present serving out his term in the Kentucky penitentiary on a conviction for larceny. Comment is unnecessary. Z.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 14, 1870.

Frankfort is just at this time perhaps as full as it will be during the session of persons from different parts of the State in attendance upon the proceedings of the Legislature.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Yesterday and to-day the railroad committees in both houses made divers and sundry reports, which occupied considerable time and attention. Railroading is likely to be the engrossing topic of the session. The campaign may now be said to have fairly opened.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN LODGE.

The charter for the establishment of Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 6, of the American Protestant Association, was passed to-day by the House without amendment. Those Radical newspapers that hoped to make capital out of the action of the Kentucky Legislature upon the proposed charter of this little lodge with an obnoxious name have thus had the wind completely taken out of their sails.

EXHIBITION OF THE BLIND.

The annual exhibition of the pupils of the State Institution for the Blind, under the supervision of Superintendent Patten, came off last night at Major Hall. The house was densely filled, and among the auditors were of course included the members of the Legislature. The exercises were very interesting, consisting of examinations into the scholastic attainments of the pupils, music and calisthenics. If there were any who were in doubt as to the usefulness of this institution their doubt must have been removed last night, for rarely do pupils possessed of the faculty of sight exhibit such proficiency in the various branches of useful learning. The examination was eminently satisfactory, alike in the rudiments, mathematics, the sciences, and the classics. I very much question whether there is a school in the State where children of the same age would make a greater show of proficiency. Mr. Patten commenced the work which he has performed with such signal ability and success twenty-seven years ago, and the Kentucky Blind Institute now stands second to none in the nation. Nothing within the bounds of reason that can be asked—nothing, I feel assured, will be denied by the Legislature to so noble a public charity. He that causes the light of education to illumine physical darkness is a public benefactor, and all men should bid him God speed.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

I am reliably informed that Colonel Given, chief of the whisky department, stated at an informal meeting of distillers in Lexington, held on the evening of the 12th instant, that he was in receipt of no facts or information sufficient to induce him to recede from the forty-eight-hour fermentation requirement; that it would be enforced, and that, unless additional and different information were received, it would be made applicable to sour mash distilling. Z.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 15, '70.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST BILL.

The debate upon the conventional interest bill was again resumed by the House in committee of the whole this morning. Mr. Bowen opposed the measure, and Gen. Duke advocated its passage. Gen. Duke's remarks were exceedingly able and effective, and the speech was in all respects an admirable one. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday next at 12 M.

THE FERGUSON BILL—"JUST LIKE CINCINNATI."

One or two evenings since a party of gentlemen were assembled in the office of the Capital Hotel, looking at the passengers as they arrived from the evening train. The report had somehow got abroad that Mr. Ferguson, author of the notorious Ferguson bill, was in Frankfort for the purpose of assisting to engineer the Cincinnati charter through; and a certain member of the Kentucky Legislature who shall be nameless, a strong advocate of the Southern railroad, for the reason that he religiously believes it is going to run right through his farm, was of course quite anxious to catch a sight of the Cincinnati lion. "Which is Ferguson?" said he in an excited tone. A gentleman standing within his immediate vicinity, hearing the question, but not precisely catching the name, saw Mr. Abram Fulkerson, better known as "Fulkerson, the eccentric," standing at a short distance off with a package of pamphlets lately published by him under his arm, promptly pointed that individual out to the anxious interrogator as the man he was seeking. Just at this moment Fulkerson effected a sale, and handing over a copy of his work received a quarter. This was entirely too much for our friend, Southern railroad charter man though he was, and addressing the by-standers he exclaimed, "Yes, gentlemen, there is Ferguson, sure enough, selling his bills at a quarter of a dollar a piece!" "Just like Cincinnati," added the indignant legislator in a muttered tone, as he turned abruptly off and went to his room.

Races this Year.

The New Orleans races will commence on the second Monday in April; Memphis, the last Monday in April, or the 25th; Nashville, Tuesday, May 10th; Lexington, May 16th; Cincinnati, May 24th.

TENNESSEE.

Exciting Time in the Legislature—Memorial to Congress on the Condition of the State.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—The Legislature was unusually exercised and excited to-day in relation to the recent memorial presented to Congress by Tennessee Congressmen, and the question of Congressional interference. After the House was called to order, Mr. Caldwell introduced a resolution of which the following is the salient portion:

WHEREAS, The present condition of the State, the opinions of the people and the character and objects of our legislation, have become the subjects of gross and unworthy misrepresentation by a partisan press, by resolutions of partisan assemblages, and, more recently and notably, by memorials presented to the Congress of the United States, by certain persons recognized as being the Representatives of the people of Tennessee in the National Congress, though accredited to that body by a popular minority insignificant in numbers; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this General Assembly, these willful perversions of the late history of the State, and these persistent misrepresentations of her present attitude, are calculated, as they are no doubt designed, to mislead the Congress of the United States, and excite distrust and prejudice in the minds of our fellow-citizens of other States; and

WHEREAS, We regard it as a solemn duty to the inhabitants of Tennessee, who yearn for peace, order and equality under laws passed, administered and executed by public agents chosen by the government, irrespective of race, color, previous condition or former political opinions, that the truth of history be justified by an authoritative presentation to the national government, and to our fellow citizens of other States, of the facts which have been with such ingenious malice tortured into evidences of disorder and disaffection to the Federal authority; therefore

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed who shall be charged with the preparation of an address to the President and a memorial to Congress, in which shall be set forth the late political history of the State government and the present disposition of the people and their agents to the end that their attachment and respect for law and order and the character and purposes of their legislation may be vindicated from the aspersions to which they have been subjected by those whose claim to the public confidence rests mainly upon a defeated effort to perpetuate the political enslavement of their countrymen.

Discussion very animated followed the introduction of the resolution. Mr. Fleming offered the following amendment, which was adopted without a dissenting voice, a fact which carries unusual significance, as there was a full house present:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the rights of all persons now entitled to suffrage in this State should be forever guaranteed in the organic law of the State.

In supporting his amendment, Mr. Fleming earnestly appealed to the House to adopt his amendment, contending that with the question of suffrage we should now take no backward steps, but guarantee permanently full political rights to the colored man.

Mr. White warmly urged the adoption of Mr. Fleming's amendment extending full justice to the negro. He said it was not a matter of political necessity, but a question of political right. The country should know how the Legislature of Tennessee stood on the question of impartial suffrage.

The adoption of Mr. Fleming's amendment was the great feature of the day's proceedings, and there is very little doubt that it embodies the sentiments of three-fourths of the members of the constitutional convention on the same subject. Considerable discussion took place on the merits of the main resolution, some being stoutly opposed to appealing to Congress while the State was in an unprecedented peaceful condition and the colored man in the enjoyment of the fullest political privileges. Besides, they contended that the adoption of Mr. Fleming's amendment should satisfy Congress as to how the question of suffrage was viewed by the Legislature of Tennessee.

During the discussion allusions were made by several speakers to the Fifteenth amendment, their opposition to it, they said, being based on the conviction that Congress should not control the suffrage question in the several States. Two or three of the Republican members opposed the main resolution, contending that its wording was far from conciliatory toward political opponents. The resolution was at last referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

In the Senate, the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Etheridge, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the State are eminently due President Grant for his refusal to adopt the counsels of those who have so long resisted our attempts to secure equal and impartial freedom to all the citizens of the State without regard to color, former political opinions, race, or previous condition.

The resolution will come up in the House to-morrow, and will likely be adopted with equal unanimity.

In the convention to-day, one of the members asked to have read a private letter from a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865. After part of the letter had been read, Mr. Heiskell, of Memphis, objected to the further reading of the document, as the words "a desperate Congress" had been used. This elicited some discussion, when it was finally decided that the further reading of the letter should be dispensed with. This circumstance in itself indicates that nothing disrespectful to Congress or the Federal Government will be tolerated in the convention.

The Admission of Virginia.

The following is the vote on Mr. Bingham's amendment to the bill admitting Virginia to representation in Congress:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Barnum, Beck, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Blaine, Brooks, Brooks, of New York, Buckley, Burchard, Burr, Calkins, Cleveland, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Dawes, Dewees, Dickinson, Dickey, Dox, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Galloway, Greene, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hambleton, Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Heaton, Holman, Hooper, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kelley, Kerr, Knott, Laflin, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McNeely, Moore, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Peters, Potter, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Rice, Rogers, Sanford, Schumaker, Slocum, Smith, of Oregon, Smith, of Vermont, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Stevenson, Sweeney, Tanner, Tillman, Trimble, Van Auken, Van Trump, Voorhees, Wells, Wilson, of Minnesota, Wilson, of Ohio, Winans, Winchester, Witcher, Wood, Woodward—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Armstrong, Asher, Arnell, Beatty, Benjamin, Bennett, Benton, Boles, Bowen, Boyd, Buck, Buffington, Burdett, Butler, Beaman of Tennessee, Cobb of North Carolina, Coburn, Cook, Conger, Cowles, Dickey, Dickson, Donley, Duval, Dyer, Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hamilton, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Hoag of South Carolina, Judd, Kelley, Kelsey, Knapp, Lash, Lawrence, Loughridge, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, Mercer, Moore of Ohio, Moore of New Jersey, Morrill of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Maine, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Root, Sargent, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Sheldon of New York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Smyth of Ohio, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Taffe, Townsend, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Ward, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Wheeler, Whittemore, Willard, Williams—95.

The question was next taken on the preamble to substitute, and it was agreed to by a count—76 to 64.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 142, nays 49. The announcement of the vote was greeted by applause in the galleries. The following is the bill as passed:

"Joint Resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress."

"WHEREAS, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form, and have, in all respects, conformed to the requirements of an act of Congress, entitled 'An act authorizing the submission of the Constitution of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by said Constitution, and members of Congress,' approved April 10, 1869; therefore be it

"Resolved, That said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States."

Resolutions on the Death of Dr. Samuel O. Peyton.

At a meeting of the gentlemen of the medical and pharmaceutical profession held in the town of Hartford, Ky., on the 11th day of January, 1870, Dr. Wm. J. Berry was called to the chair, and Dr. John Miller appointed secretary. The following named gentlemen were selected as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting, viz: Drs. John E. Pendleton, Tyler Griffin, James Morton, James W. Ford, Z. W. Griffin and Eugene Nall, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That in the death of our friend and brother, Dr. Samuel O. Peyton, we have sustained the loss of an invaluable member of the medical fraternity, which we feel to be also a public calamity.

Resolved, That he has ever been true to the ethics and professional courtesies conventional among elite physicians, and that his example has been nobly meritorious.

Resolved, That intellectually he possessed most superior endowments, and had his whole talents been directed alone to medicine he would scarcely have had an equal.

Resolved, That as a citizen, a friend, a father, and a husband, his generous and magnanimous nature won for him the love and admiration of all.

Resolved, That the nation has been deprived of a statesman whose purpose has ever been shaped in mature deliberation by a sound judgment and the emanations of a pure political heart.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore this sad bereavement we will ever cherish his memory as a man of honor and integrity as a philanthropist and a public benefactor.

Resolved, That the committee present the family of the deceased with a copy of these resolutions, together with the condolence of the members of this meeting, and that these proceedings be published in the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, the Owensboro papers, and the St. Louis Dispatch.

Resolved, That while we bend in submission to the Power who has inflicted this painful privation, we humbly ask, for those who are bereft, [illegible] the vacant chair, that support which alone can sustain the sinking heart [illegible] with grief.

WM. J. BERRY, Chairman.

JOE MILLER, Secretary.

A Bohemian Woman Hangs Herself.

[From the Chicago Post, 12th.]

The body of a Bohemian woman, about forty-five years of age, was found yesterday hanging in the second story of No. 56 Indiana street, a frame house owned and occupied by W. Ryace. She had driven a nail into the casing of a door and attached a rope, to which she was suspended by the neck. The woman's name was unknown, and, being almost unacquainted with the English language, those in the house had not learned her history. She rented a room about six weeks ago, and has lived almost alone, the Sisters of the Good Sheppard being her only visitors. She had been missing since Monday, and an officer being notified burst open the door and found that the lonely creature had taken herself out of the world.

☞ A love for dogs is an amiable quality—perhaps not a weakness—but the author of the following advertisement (quoted by Lord Wilton in British Sports and Pastimes) carried it perhaps to excess: "Wanted—A nurse. The Signora Marchesa Sifanti di San Bartolomei is in want of a young, healthy wet-nurse. Her services will be required for a small litter of English spaniels, thoroughbred, the maternal parent having died while giving them birth. Nurse to reside in the house. Wages 100 francs per month. Chocolate in the morning; breakfast with the Marchesa, dine with the servants and sleep with the dogs."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1870.

The week closes with a slight depression in the movements of the money market. The increased activity of the week preceding was not sustained in the one just past. Currency has not been abundant, but the supply in the hands of lenders was of a sufficient amount to allow free circulation of good paper. The rates were strong, but not exorbitant, 9 and 12 per cent. ruling.

EXCHANGE—Is firm, and prices are well up in figures. Buyers were out in large numbers. Sellers between the banks were hard to find. Eastern exchange, including New York, Boston and Philadelphia, selling at 1-10 and ¼ premium, buying at par; Cincinnati exchange buying at 50 cents discount and selling at par. New Orleans exchange was in demand and selling at 50 cents premium.

GOLD—There has been a slight demand for gold. Coupons calling for gold are more freely offered than the coin. Small amounts of silver made an appearance in the market. Gold opened at 121⅜, ⅛ under yesterday's quotations, and declined to 121¼. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	120⅝	121⅛
Silver halves and quarters	116⅛	
Silver dimes	114⅛	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—We could hear of no transactions having transpired in Government bonds. Parties having spare funds are seeking cheaper investments than this series offer. The changes in the quotations are annexed. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1861	116⅜@117⅜
Five-twenties, 1862	114⅜@115⅜
Five-twenties, 1864	113⅜@114⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	114 @115
Five-twenties, new issue	112⅜@113⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	113 @114
Five-twenties, 1868	112⅜@113⅜
Ten-forties	111⅜@112⅜
Cy 6's	108⅜@109⅜

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	..	⅜
" '62	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	..	⅜
" '64	115⅜	115⅜	114⅜	..	⅜
" '65	115⅜	115⅜	115	..	⅜
New issue	114⅜	114	113⅜	..	⅜
" '67	114⅜	114⅜	114	..	⅜
Coupons '68	114⅜	114	113⅜	..	⅜
10-40 coupons	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..	⅜
Cy 6s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	..	⅜

LOCAL SECURITIES—Show improved sales; some sales were made of Frankfort common stock. On the list of sales we notice city-improvement bonds.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124 @125
National Bank, second	93 @95
National Bank, Planters'	93 @95
National Bank, City	99 @100
Bank of Kentucky	89 @91
Bank of Louisville	80 @82
Merchants' Bank	112 @115
Commercial Bank	75 @77
Northern Bank	112 @115
Citizens' Bank	109 @110
People's Bank	99 @101
Mechanics' bank	100 @101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	84 @85
Falls City Tobacco bank	96 @97½
Masonic bank	102 @103
Security bank	108 @109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125 @130
Farmers' bank	89 @90
Western Insurance Company bank	120 @122
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	104 @105
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	92 @95
L. & F. R. R. (common)	55 @56
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	55 @66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	69 @70

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69 @71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70 @72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	69 @71
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	73 @74
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	75 @76¼
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	74 @75½
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	73 @75
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	74 @75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	74 @75
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71 @75
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	74 @76
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	92 @93
" " second issue, 6 per c	79 @80
" " third issue, 6 per c	73 @74
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	70 @71
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	94 @95
" " " new 6 per c	87 @88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91 @93
" " " new, 7 per c	78 @80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84 @86
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	92 @94
" " " (L. Ex. br.) 7 per c	88 @90
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91 @93
" " " con'd mort., 7 per c	85*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	@85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90 @92½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	88 @89*
Caldwell county, for L. & P. R. R.	85*
Shelbyville R.R. bonds	90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.—Those who have looked to Congress for a financial policy that would lighten the burdens resting upon the industrious of the country, have, as yet, little reason for hopefulness. Mr. Boutwell, from profound obscurity, has all at once loomed into great notoriety, controlling, as he does, the revenues of a mighty nation, and manipulating them as he pleases, under laws which give vast latitude to the whims and caprices of an adventurer, and imposing paltry penalties for malfeasance. Boutwell harangues the populace upon questions of finance with an imperial emphasis which is doubtless designed to convey the impression that he is the autocrat of the wealth of the country, and will at his pleasure control its means for the purpose of carrying out whatever project or scheme suits his ambition. He has started out with the idea that the nation must submit to the odious and burdensome taxation which hitherto has been ground out of the people, under the pleas of loyalty and the support of the Government. The people, and among them some Radical financiers, don't desire to aid Mr. Boutwell's schemes. They are not disposed to aid his ambition at the expense of the industries of the country. They are in favor of paying the national debt, but not in advance, if it is to result in bankrupting the people, which Mr. Boutwell's policy almost inevitably involves. The New York Tribune, Boutwell's great organ, concedes that the Secretary is not a great financier, but contends that his honesty and sincerity are unquestioned. His blunders and mistakes are errors of the head and not of the heart. The people want not only honesty, but capability, and if ever this want was imperative it is now. Boutwell recently addressed the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he illustrated his magnificent scheme, and prominent among its features are his American consols to sell in the markets of Europe, and which are to be the great financial panacea of the age. The New York Times says:

* * * * *

There is, however, this material difference between the Secretary and the people: He would extort an annual surplus of a hundred millions until funding is effected; they would apply three-fourths of that amount to the diminution of burdens which are now oppressive. In other words, he would squeeze out of the tax-payers' pockets, every year for a series of years, a hundred millions more than the sum needed to meet the current expenditures of the Government, with the view of saving eighteen or twenty millions by funding—at a date uncertain. The people would secure an immediate saving of seventy-five millions or more, and at the same time feel assured that funding will more certainly follow national prosperity than any conceivable surplus purchased at the cost of an impoverished industry and an embarrassed commerce.

* * * We submit, then, that an immediate reduction of taxation to the extent, at least, of seventy-five millions, may by judicious measures be made the means of strengthening the public credit. In the first place, it will remove widespread discontent—a discontent which Mr. Boutwell quietly ignores, but which is as prevalent as it is natural. In the next place, well-considered reduction—reduction in the interest of the people, rather than of monopolies—will greatly contribute to the restoration of prosperity to trade and industry. It will cheapen the cost of production, will impart fresh life to decaying trades, will lessen the cost of transportation, and will add to the substantial comfort of all classes. It will enlarge the volume of domestic products available for exportation, and will thus contribute to a more healthy commercial relation with foreign countries. And it will effectually controvert the opinion, now fast gaining ground, that the machinery of legislation and of the Treasury is worked in the interest of special classes, not of the people. These being among the prospective results of reduced taxation, it may be relied on as a potent auxiliary to other methods of cultivating public confidence.

This subject is one in which every man, woman and child in the country has a direct interest, and steps should be taken to impress upon Congress that the burdens of taxation must be reduced, and that Boutwell's schemes will not be tolerated. The Times says truly that "*the machinery of legislation and of the Treasury is worked in the interest of special classes, not of the people*," and it is one of the most cheering signs of the times that this fact, so often stated by those not regarded "truly loyal," is now being uttered by those who have had the privilege of seeing the interior workings of the Radical party.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, as far as reported, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	100	124
Butter, bags	14	4
Bacon, casks	143	212
Bacon, tcs	..	37
Bagging, pcs	40	148
Bale Rope, coils	74	51
Cement, bbls	..	100
Cheese, pkgs	2	87
Candles, bxs	16	56
Coffee, bgs	10	100
Corn, bgs	2456	271
Coal, bush	..	4100
Cotton, bales	1417	659
Dried fruit	304	2
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	61	..
Feathers, bags	8	9
Eggs, bxs and bbls	21	5
Flour, bbls	324	654
Furniture, pkgs	719	376
Hides, bbls	1309	122
Hay, bales	52	174
Hogs, head	364	152
Horses, head	167	83
Iron, pig, tons	16	111
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	108	1114
Lard, tcs	5	81
Lard, kegs	41	133
Malt, sks	25	9
Merchandise, pkgs	880	2101
Mules, head	206	606
Nails, kegs	6	95
Oats, sacks	40	165
Offal, sks	..	57
Potatoes, bbls	54	468
Pork, mess, bbls	..	330
Rags, bales	37	..
Rice, casks	9	3
Sugar, hhds	401	7
Sugar, bxs and bbls	34	41
Salt, bbls	..	10
Seeds, bags	..	47
Shingles, no.	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	41	29
Tobacco, boxes	21	245
Whisky, bbls	356	338
Wheat, sacks	1475	..
Wool, sacks	13	..
Woodenware, pkgs	208	8

Weekly Review of the Market.

APPLES—We have no special change to note in green apples during the week; transactions are confined almost exclusively to the local trade, and the supply for this purpose is fair. We quote at from $2 50 to $5 00 per bbl for the various qualities on the market.

ALCOHOL—Prices have fluctuated very little during the week. The demand is unimportant, with light stocks; sales are made at $2@2 02 in lots, and $2 25 per gallon in small packages.

BATTING—Prices are unchanged in every respect, with a limited demand. We quote at 27@32c per lb for the various brands.

BEESWAX—A moderate demand is reported by the dealers. Receipts are limited and prime qualities command from 30@31c per lb on arrival.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in good supply, with a liberal local demand. We quote at $8 50@9 00 per bbl and at 4½@5c per lb in cotton sacks.

BAGGING—Transactions during the past week have not assumed much importance. Small lots of 2-lb Ky. have been reported on orders at 25½c. We quote the range for round and jobbing lots at 24@25½c. Flax bagging is held at 24½c.

BALE ROPE—The demand is unimportant, with light stocks, and sales are made to dealers and on orders at 7¾@8c for coils and half coils, with sales of 18 half-coils at 9c.

BEANS—Prices are steady, with a moderate demand. We quote prime at $2 75@3. Other descriptions range from $1 75@2 25 per bu.

BROOMS—Prices are steady, and dealers report ample stocks. We quote common per dozen at $3@4; No. 1 per dozen at $4 50@5; Shaker per dozen at $4 50@5.

BARK—Is in fair request, and prime qualities of chestnut oak command $15@16 per cord on arrival.

BUTTER—A good demand is reported and prices have assumed greater firmness during the week. Receipts of country butter are light and prime qualities meet with quick sales at 27@32c; common to fair qualities are selling at 22@25c. Western Reserve tub and roll butter sells at 32@38c, and New York tub is quiet at 48@47c. Sales 500 lbs country butter at 29c, and 600 lbs W. R. roll at 38c.

BAGS—Prices are steady with a good demand, and stocks are ample. We quote grain bags, 2-bu, at 42½@45c, and 3c higher for each half bushel. Burlaps are steady. We quote 2-bushel burlaps at 17c; 4-bushel at 20c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fully equal to the demand. Wild qualities are dull at $8@10 per bbl; cultivated command from $14@15 for prime to choice qualities.

CEMENT—Prices are steady at $1 75@2 per bbl, with sales to-day of 210 bbls at quotations.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are a fraction lower. Stocks are fair, though not superabundant. A seasonable demand is reported. We quote No. 500 at 18½@20c; No. 600 at 16½@18c; No. 700 at 14½@16c per dozen; pound yarns at 40@41c, which includes standard and outside brands in round lots to dealers and small lots on orders.

CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried is in fair demand at $4 75@5 per barrel; bolted is quiet at 85@90c per bushel, loose; sales to-day of 20 bbls kiln-dried at quotations.

COFFEE—Transactions were chiefly by jobbers, who report a fair demand, and prices rule steady. We note a sale of 103 bags Rio at 21@23½c. Rio at 23½@24c, prime 22½@23c, fair 22@22½c, common 18@19c; Java coffee is held at 31@34c, and Laguayra at 23@24c.

COTTON—The receipts at all the ports continue large, and the market is quiet, buyers being cautious, and so far parties, being unable to pay out, are not disposed to venture. Receipts for the week ending January 9 were 101,630, against 74,765 for the corresponding week of 1869. We quote middling at 23½c; low middling at 22¾@23c; good ordinary at 22¼@22½c; ordinary 21½@22c.

CHEESE—The market has undergone scarcely any change during the week. The stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices are steady. Sales to-day of 75 boxes factory at 18@19c. We quote Western Reserve at 17¾@18½c, factory at 18½@19c, English dairy at 18½@19c.

COAL—The market is fairly supplied, and sales are made to the city at 20c for Pittsburg, 22c for cannel and 18c for Pomeroy coal.

CANDLES—Are in good demand and manufacturers and jobbers report liberal sales. Prices are steady. Sales to-day of 80 boxes 12-oz star at 14½; 15 boxes tallow candles at 13½c. We quote 12-oz at 14½@15c; 11-oz at 13½@14c. Tallow candles are unchanged at 13½@14½c.

CORDAGE—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote Cotton rope at 42@45c; tarred rope at 22@25c; Manilla at 24@25c; jute, 15@17c; hemp, 11@15c. Cotton twine is in fair demand at 48@50c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—A moderate demand for goods under this head is reported, and prices are steady. We quote oysters, 2-lb $2 75@2 90; 1-lb do at $1 75@1 90; do. spiced, $4 50@5 25; lobsters, 1-lb, $2 25@2 50; lobsters, 2-lb, $3 50; damsons, 2-lb, $3 50; greencorn, 2-lb, $3 50@4; green peas, $3 00; salmon 1-lb, $5 25; peaches, 2-lb, $3 00@4 00; strawberries, $3 00; strawberries, 3-lb, $4 00; pineapples, $4 50@5; cherries $4@4 50; blackberries, $3; raspberries, $4 50; currants, $3; whortleberries, $3 35; gooseberries, $2; pears, $3 50; plums, $5. Glass—Brandy peaches, $4 50@5, brandy cherries, $6; tomatoes, 2-pound, $2@2 25; jellies, $2 65@9 00; preserves, assorted $4@10; Worcestershire sauce, pints and half pints, $5 25@9 75; catsups, tomato, $1 25@2 50; do walnut, $3 25; pie fruit, assorted, $4; pickles, American, $2 65@9 25; do English, $4 85@5 00.

COOPERAGE—Prices are quotably unchanged, and a light demand for meat cooperage is reported. We quote iron hoop Bourbon bbls at $2 25; wood hoop (16-hoop) highwine bbls $1 80; oil bbls $2; pork bbls $1 55; lard tierces $1 55; ham tierces $1; bacon hhds $2 25; queensware tierces 75c; flour bbls 50c; half whisky bbls, iron hoop, $1 60; half whisky bbls, wood hoop, $1 25; ten gallon whisky kegs 90c; five gallon whisky kegs 80c.

COOPER STUFF—We quote bbl poles at $15 per 1,000; staves at $20 per 1,000.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and prices irregular. Apples range from 6½@7½c; half peaches 7¾@8½c, and quarter peaches at 5¼@6¼c.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes rule steady with a fair local demand and ample sales for shipment. A fair demand for cabbage is reported and prices are firm. Dealers report kraut in moderate request with ample stocks in the market. We quote potatoes at $1 10@1 20 loose and $1 25@2 per bbl packed. Onions are steady at $3 50@3 75 per bbl from store. Cabbage are quoted at $9 50@10 50 per 100. Parsnips at $2 per bbl. Beets at $1 50. Turnips at $1 50. Kraut is held at $7 00@11 00 per bbl.

EGGS—Are in fair request with fair receipts, and prices are fairly maintained. Some export demand is reported. We note sales of 450 dozen recounted at 26c. We quote at 24@26c, on arrival.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged. Sales of prime seed on arrival are made at $1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet and sales of prime to choice are made at 63@65c per lb.

FLOUR—A fair demand is reported by the local trade and for shipment. There are no changes in the general features of the market, and prices are maintained. Holders are not pressing stocks, as concessions would have to be made to effect sales much beyond the legitimate consumptive demand, and there is very little if anything doing on speculation. Sales to-day include 20 bbls fancy at $7 25, 340 do No. 1 at $6@6 25, 200 do assorted grades at quotations:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 00
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00

FURS—Advices indicate a low range of prices for furs during the season, and New York circulars caution Western buyers against high prices. Receipts here are fair for the season, and dealers are paying as follows:

Prime racoon skins	35@45
Prime mink skins	$1 50
Prime opossum	15@20
Prime gray fox	25@30
Prime wild cat	15@25
Prime pole cat	10@25
Prime otter	$3 00@5 00
Prime beaver	1 00@1 ..
Prime musk rat	15@21
Deer pelts	..
Sheep, wool on	40@$1 00

FISH—There are no changes to report in prices. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, new, medium ... hf bbl	28 00@30 00
Do	No. 1, do do hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do	No. 2, large, bbl	20 00@20 50
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl	9 50@10 50
Do	No. 2, medium	15 00@18 50
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	8 00@9 50
Do	No. 3, large	17 00@17 50
Do	No. 3, small	15 00@15 50
Do	No. 3, do half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do	No. 1, kits	3 25@3 50
Do	No. 2, kits	2 25@2 50
Do	No. 3, kits, large	2 00@2 10
White fish, half bbl		7 50@8 00
Herring, bbls		4 75@5 00
Sardines		18 @ 35c

GAME—Is in fair supply and prices fluctuate considerably. We quote partridges, on arrival, at $1 50@1 75; squirrels at $1@1 10; rabbits at $1 75@2; mallard ducks $5 00; common ducks $3 50@3 75; wild geese $5 50@6; prairie chickens $6; venison, whole carcass, 9c, and saddle at 15@18c per lb.

GINSENG—The market is quiet, with a light demand. Dealers are paying from 55 to 65c for prime to strictly choice desirable lots.

GUNNY BAGS—There are fair stocks in the market and prices rule steady, with sales in bale lots at 20c and resewed at 21@22½c.

GRAIN—Wheat—The receipts at this point are unimportant. Our large operators are holding fair stocks, and are making sales of considerable magnitude to the city mills and for shipment, but are not giving the prices obtained. They are working off their stocks quietly, and are not disposed to make concessions to effect sales. Some sales on arrival are reported, and prices are the same as have been previously reported, ranging from $1 to $1 15 for good to prime qualities of red and white.

CORN—There has been an advance in the price of ear corn on arrival, and sales are made from wagons at 75c per bu, and from store at 77@80c. A more active demand for shelled corn prevails, and prices range from 93 to 97½c for the various grades, sacks included. We note sales of 3,600 bushels at 95@96c, sacks included.

OATS—Are in good request, and sales during the week have been upon a liberal scale. Prime oats command 50@53c on arrival in bulk, and 55@57c from store. Sales are made at 60@61c, sacks included. We note sales of 800 bushels at 61@62c, sacks included, and 1,500 bushels in bulk at 55c.

RYE—Is quiet, though a shade better demand is reported, with more firmness in prices. We quote on arrival at 75c, and at 90@95c from store.

BARLEY—Receipts are light, though there is a better inquiry from brewers and prices are well maintained. We quote the various grades of spring and fall barley on arrival at $1 15@1 40 per bu bel. We note sales of 500 bushels spring at $1 15.

MALT—The market is reported firm, with a good demand. We note sales of 280 bushels fall malt at $1 65, 100 do corn at $1 25, 200 do spring at $1 30 and 100 do rye at $1. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@1 75; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 25@1 40; Canada at $1 50@1 60; rye at $1 25; corn at $1 25; oat at 60 per bushel.

HOMINY—The market is well supplied, and prices range from $5 75 to $6 25 per bbl. We note sales to-day of 20 bbls at quotations.

HOPS—The market is quiet, with limited sales of new at 32½@35c. Old hops are nominal.

HIDES—The market is tame and prices weak. Receipts are liberal, and dealers are paying as follows for prime lots: We quote green salted at 8¾@9½c; dry salted at 15@18c, and flint hides at 17@19c.

HAY—Is in fair local demand, and prices rule steady. Sales of 42 bales reported, choice timothy on the wharf, at $18. We quote:

	On wharf.	From store.
Timothy, choice, per ton	$17@18	$20@21
" Prime, per ton	16@17	19@20
" Mixed, per ton	15@16	18@19
Red Top	15@16	18@19

HEMP—The market is quiet. We quote common to ordinary at $150 per ton; choice $200 per ton.

IRON COTTON-TIES—The market is quiet with a light demand, and we quote at 6¼@6½c per lb, sales of 16 bdls at 7c.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are steady with a moderate trade. We quote:

Bar, 1b, S C	4½	Steel—	
Bar, 1b, C C	4½	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, cooper	6½	Amer'n blister	10@12
Sheet	5¼@6¼	German	12@15
Boiler	6½@8½	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9¼	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @5½	Steel do	11
Pulleys	8 @9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Stocks are ample and prices steady, but the demand is light. We quote:

Oak sole tan	43@45	French calf pr dz	$50@86
Hemlock sole	28@34	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaught	34@37	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	40@46	Eng. hog skins	
Skirting	40@47	each	5@13
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per	
Calf city	1 40@1 50	doz	54@60
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	12@54	per foot	24@28c

LUMBER—Stocks in the yards are ample, and the demand is light. Prices are steady. We quote rough in yards as follows:

Wh.pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$65 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	70 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	55 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	60 00
do Third rate	40 00
Common pine lumber	23 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	55 00@60 00
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 50
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks in the hands of dealers are ample to meet the demand, which is fair for the season, and prices reported steady. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	65 @ 70
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	62 @ 65
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½'s	65 @ 68
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 72
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	.. @ ..

NAILS—Dealers report prices quotably unchanged, with the market well supplied with the various numbers and qualities. We continue to quote:

10d at $4 50@4 75	6d at $5 00@5 25
40d at $4 50@4 75	4d at $5 25@5 50
8d at $4 75@5 00	3d at $6 00@6 25

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 40c per lb, as to quality.

NUTS—Are in moderate demand and steady. Texas pecans 10@20c; filberts 17@19c; walnuts 15@20c; Brazils 17c; peanuts 9@10c; hard-shell almonds 22@25c; soft-shell almonds 28@30c.

OFFAL—Is in fair local demand, with some transactions for shipment. We quote bran at $16@17 per ton, shorts $20@21, shipstuffs $24@25, and middlings at $30@31 per ton. We note sale of 10 tons shorts at $20.

OILS—We note a slight decline in coal oil during the week; with this exception prices are steady. We note sales of 40 bbls lard oil at $1 20. We quote lard oil at $1 20@1 50; coal oil at 29@32c; linseed oil at 93@$1 13; benzine 18@20.

PEANUTS—Are in large supply, and the market is dull. We quote at 5½@7½c, as to quality.

PIG IRON—Prices are steady with a good demand. We note sales during the week of 350 tons at quotations.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$45@48
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@45
Mill iron, per ton	40@42
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	47@50
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	50@55

POULTRY—Prices for dressed turkeys are firmer. We quote dressed chickens at $2 50@4 75 per dozen; dressed turkeys 18@20c per lb. Ducks $3 75@4 00 per doz. Geese $4 75@6 00 per doz. Live chickens $2 00@4 25 per doz.

ONION SETS—Are in fair demand and prices are steady. We quote top sets at $3 50@4 75; red sets at $8 25@8 50; and white at $11 25@11 50 per bushel.

RICE—Is in good demand, and prices are steady at 8¾@9½c for the various qualities.

SOAP—Prices are steady, and there is a good demand. We quote German No. 1 at 8¼@9c, No. 2 at 7¼@8c; rosin soap at 6¼@7c.

SALT—Is in ample supply to meet the requirements of the trade. We quote large bbls at $2 00@2 20; small do $2 35@2 60; large dairy $3 75@4; small dairy $3 25@3 50; table-salt at $3 00@3 75 for small barrels.

STRAW—Is in good supply and fair demand at $9@11 per ton.

STARCH—Prices are steady and a good demand is reported. We note sales of — boxes at —. We quote pure starch at 6½@7½c; corn starch at 11@12c.

SEEDS—Prices are steady, with a fair demand. We quote:

Blue grass clean	1 85@2 00
" " extra	3 50@4 00
Clover	9 10@9 25
Hempseed	2 00
Orchard	1 20@1 80
Red Top	1 35@1 50
Timothy	4 75@5 00

SIRUPS—Stocks are fair and prices are unchanged, ranging from 45c@$1 20 per gallon.

SORGHUM—The demand is light, and prices range from 45@50c per gallon.

SEED POTATOES—Stocks are fair, and we note a moderate demand. We quote:

Early Goodrich per bbl	$2 00@2 50
Harrison per bbl	2 00@2 50
Buck Eye per bbl	2 00@2 50
Peach Blow per bbl	2 00@2 25
London Lady per bbl	3 00@3 50
Pink Eye per bbl	3 50@4 00
Russets per bbl	2 00@2 25
Early Rose per bbl	12 00@15 00

SUGAR—Stocks of New Orleans sugar, though not large, are ample, and prices have declined during the week. We quote:

Choice	14 @14¼
Prime	13½@14
Fully fair	13 @13½
Fair	12½@13
Common	11½@12

REFINED SUGARS—The market is reported steady, with an upward tendency in prices under advices from New York and other Eastern markets. We quote:

Hard standard	16 @17
A's	15½@15¾
B's	15¼@15½
Extra C	15 @15¼
Circle C	14¾@15¼
Yellow	13 @14¼

ISLAND SUGARS—Are in moderate demand, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote Demerara at 14¾@15¼c; Porto Rico at 12¾@15c; Cuba at 12¾@15c; Cuba at 13@15c. We note sales of 3 hhds Demerara at 14¾@14¾c.

SPIRITS—A fair demand is reported, and prices are steady. Dealers are well supplied. We quote cologne spirits at $1 07@1 10; pure spirits, proof, $1 05@1 07; foreign, Scotch, and Irish whiskies $6@8.

GINS—Domestic gin, $1 75@2 00; Vortot's Scheidam Schnapps, $1 25@1 35; Columbia, $1 50@1 75; foreign gins, $4 50@6.

BRANDIES—Domestic, $1 75@2; peach brandy, $4 50@6; apple brandy, $3 50@5; Catawba brandy, $4@4 50; blackberry brandy, $1 75@2 25; raspberry brandy, $1 50@1 75; brandy schnapps, per case, $8@9; cognac brandy, $7 50@15.

RUMS—St. Croix rum, $3@8; New England rum, $2@4; foreign rums, $4 50@8.

WINES—Port wine, $2@2 50; sherry wine, $2@2 50; ginger wine, $1 45; blackberry wine, $1 75@2 00; raspberry wine, $1 75@2 00; claret wine, $4 50@12 per case.

APPLE BRANDY—Pure Kentucky brandy, 1 year old, $3@3 50; Kentucky new, $2 25@2 50; Tennessee and Indiana new, $2@2 25.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts find ready sale at prices which are a shade lower than last week. We quote tallow at 9@9½c and 8½@12c for the various qualities of grease.

TINNERS' STOCK—An active demand is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, U. coal	$13 50
I. X., 10x14	16 50
I. C., 14x20	13 ..
I. X., 14x20	16 ..
Block tin	46c
Lead	9c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. We quote at $6 50@7 for cider, $8@8 50 for pure apple, and $13@12 50 for wine vinegar.

WOOL—The market is without animation, and prices are nominal. We quote unwashed at 32@34c and tub-washed at 45@50c per pound.

WOODEN WARE—Stocks are ample and prices unchanged. We quote No. 1 tubs, per dozen, $[illegible]; buckets, painted, $2 15@2 25; cedar, iron-bound, $9@[illegible]; brass-bound, $8@12; churns, No. 1, $10 00; do No. 2, $9 00; do No. 3, $8 00; [illegible] washboards, $2 40@2 60 per dozen; sieves, $1 90@2 [illegible].

WINDOW GLASS—Stocks are ample, and prices are unchanged. The following are the card rates, with 10 to 15 per cent. off:

6x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x14 and 14x20	$5 50
10x12 and 10x15	4 50	14x26 and 14x30	6 50
10x16 and 10x18	5 00	16x18 and 16x24	5 50
10x20 and 10x24	5 50	18x20 and 18x30	6 50
12x26 and 12x30	6 50	20x20 and 20x30	7 00

WHISKY—There has been a moderate demand for raw whisky during the week, and prices have receded slightly. We quote at 93@94c, tax paid.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

There has been very little animation in dry goods during the past week and transactions have been confined to small transactions on orders. Prices for all staple goods rule steady. The season for the spring trade is rapidly approaching and is expected to open early. Buyers, however, will find our merchants fully prepared to respond to their wants with stocks in every way worthy of their attention. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		CANTON FLANNEL.	
G't Western	15	Hamilton brown	22½
Anchor	15	Amoskeag	22½
Penn Mills	15	PRINTED CHALLIES.	
Laurel Hill	15	Manchester	21
Macon	15	Imperial	21
Tallassee	15	PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Kennesdale	15	English	12½@13
Annis	15	Portland	10
Jewell	14½	DRESS GOODS.	
Osnaburgs, 7-8	18@21	Leno Checks	30@37½
do 4-4	25	Grenadines	35@50
Pepperell E. fine	16	Mozambiques	22½@60
do R	15	Crape Merets	37½@75
do O	14	Printed lawns	20@45
do N	13	Solid colors	35 @45
BLEACHED.		PRINTS.	
Blackstone	16½	Allens	12½
Hope	15½	Amoskeag	12½
Langdon, 36 inch	17½	Cocheco	14
do 34 inch	15½	Dunnels A	14
Lonsdale	17	Lon. mourning	12½
Wamsutta	20	Merrimac D.	12½
N. Y. Mills	22½	Pacific	12½
Pepperell 6-4	35½	Spragues frocks	12½
do 7-4	40½	Victory	10
do 9-4	53	Bedford	9
do 10-4	60	American	12½
do 11-4	—	Arnolds	10@11
TICKINGS.		Dunnels	12½
Conestoga, m'd	25	Hamilton	12½
do extra	30	Lancaster	12½
Everett	31	Merrimac W	14
Falls City	27½	Richmonds	12½
do A	30	Spragues fancy	12½
do A A	26	Wamsutta	9
do A A A	35	CORSET JEANS.	
Minnehaha	40	Bates	14
STRIPES.		Pepperell	19
Amoskeag	25	Amoskeag	15@17
Albany	22	do satin	19
American	16	SPOOL COTTON.	
BROWN DRILLS.		Clark's 6-cord	90
Pepperell	19	do enameled	60
Stark	19	Stafford Bros	50
Winthrop	16@17	Brooks	1 00
DENIMS.		Green & Daniels	50
Ogden A brown	20	Stewart's	50
Albany blue	15	J. & P. Coats	90
Amoskeag	28½	Hadley	80
GINGHAMS.		Willimantic, 6 cd.	90
Glasgow	17½	do enameled	50
Hartford	17	Orr & McNaught	1 60
Lancaster	18	WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Scotch	27½@32	Common colors	80
		High colors, No. 53	80
		JEANS.	
		Kentucky	50@80
		Eastern	20@85

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week ending this evening has been moderately active, and prices have been fully maintained. Receipts of new crop have been light, and the sales at the auction warehouses have been correspondingly limited, amounting to 245 hhds. The following is an exhibit of the sales at the six auction warehouses for the week ending this evening, as also for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	56	720
Ninth-street House	32	631
Louisville House	53	568
Farmers' House	40	424
Boone House	52	835
Planters' House	8	177
	245	2,785

The sales to-day amounted to 37 hhds, with rejection of bids on 3 hhds, the market closing steady.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd shipping at $10 75, and 1 hhd lugs at $5.

The NINTH-ST. HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 2 hhds old leaf at $10 25, 10 75; 1 hhd new leaf at $9 20; 1 hhd old lugs at $8 45.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 4 hhds new trash and lugs from Henderson co, at $6 10, 7 60, 5 75, 9 60; 2 hhds old medium leaf from Breckinridge county at $10 75, and $10; 2 hhds old common leaf from Logan county at $9 40, and $9 85.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Allen county old leaf at $10; 2 hhds Hart county new lugs at $7 20, and $8 10; 1 hhd Warren county new lugs at $7 60; 2 hhds Warren county old leaf at $10 25, and $12; 1 hhd Boone county old leaf at $10 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 12 hhds Logan county leaf at $10 75, 10, 10, 11 25, 10 75, 10 75, 10 25, 10 50, 9 95, 10 75, 7 20, 10; 2 hhds rodled leaf at $11 25, 12; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at $10 75; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $9 20.

TOBACCO IN MISSOURI.—Mr. Chris. Pepper, President of the Pepper Tobacco Warehouse Company of St. Louis, has, says the Missouri Republican, addressed himself in a pamphlet to the German tobacco planters of Missouri, directing their attention to the fact that the production of this staple has decreased from 40,000 [illegible] in 1863 to 12,000 in 1868, in spite of the high prices realized for tobacco during the last five years, and the great advantages offered to planters by the State inspection and the establishment of large warehouses. We [illegible] planters in Missouri [illegible] cannot have lost their [illegible] years what are the [illegible] them to raise [illegible] so short a time the [illegible] of cultivating tobacco [illegible] of the best manner yet there [illegible] not been lost. And the neglect of [illegible] permanent reasons for not be found in [illegible] the sudden and during [illegible] except in the [illegible] system. Previous to [illegible] that the [illegible] tobacco and hemp was raised on [illegible] Radical newspapers asserted [illegible] slave labor; that the profits [illegible] and by free labor; that the profits of the small farmers were greater than [illegible] of the rich farmers, when compared with [illegible] and that in the course of a few years [illegible] Missouri would be covered by small tobacco farms, which would yield large revenues, and so on. Now we have the proof of their prediction. In five years, under the new system, the culture of tobacco has decreased to less than one-third of what it was.

Louisville Drug Market.

The changes occurring in this department during the week are few and unimportant. Dealers are replenishing stocks, which are complete in every respect. We quote:

Alum	$ 5½	@	6¼
Calomel, lb	1 00	@	1 10
Camphor, lb	90	@	95
Cochineal, lb	1 20	@	1 25
Chloroform, lb	1 40	@	1 60
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½	@	
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½	@	
Cream Tartar, pure	48	@	50
Gum Opium, lb	13 25	@	13 50
Indigo, lb	1 60	@	1 75
Licorice, Calab, lb	45	@	48
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	46	@	48
Morphine, P. & W., oz	9 50	@	9 75
Madder, lb	21	@	22
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 50	@	2 60
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35	@	1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25	@	3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	3 00	@	3 25
Oil, tanners', gallon	1 00	@	1 10
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 75	@	7 50
Oil, cassia, pound	4 25	@	4 50
Oil, lemon, pound	4 00	@	4 75
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 35	@	2 40
Rosin, bbl	3 75	@	6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	17	@	18
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¾	@	7
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6	@	6½
Soda, sal, pound	4½	@	5
Soda, ash, pound	5¼	@	6
Salts, epsom, pound	5¼	@	
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80	@	85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 50	@	16 00
Snuff, Garrett's bottles, dozen	4 12½	@	4 25
Sulphur, roll, pound	6	@	7
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	9	@	10½
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18	@	20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	53	@	55
Turpentine, cans, gallon	55	@	60
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4½	@	..
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5	@	5½

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day exhibits a good degree of animation and its tone is firmer. The movement during the week has been upon a pretty large scale, and although prices have not been remunerative to packers, the demand leads to the conclusion that prices have probably touched bottom, and, with a decrease of stocks, more satisfactory prices may be realized at no distant day.

MESS PORK—Prices are steady and we note sales to-day of 90 bbls at $28. Rump pork is held at $24@25 00 per bbl.

BACON—A good demand is reported and we note sales to-day of 15 casks clear sides at 16¼@16½c; 76 casks clear rib sides at 16@16¼c; 15 do shoulders at 13¼@13½c. Hams are steady, with sales of 40 tierces sugar-cured at 20c.

BULK MEATS—Sales to-day include 35 casks clear sides at 15½c; 130 casks clear rib sides at 14½@15c; and 62 casks shoulders at 11¾@12c.

LARD—Is firm with a good demand. We note sales of 15 tierces prime leaf at 17¼c, and 80 kegs prime leaf at 18¼@18½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—P. M.

The money market is easy at 6@7 per cent, with 5 per cent as the general rate.

The bank statement is remarkably strong. The large increase in loans arises chiefly from the heavy amounts of gold hypothecated with the banks. The enormous increase in deposits results from an increase in loans and gain in specie. Of legal-tenders the increase of the latter is due mainly to the return of currency from the interior. The gain in specie represents the excess of coin derived from the Treasury sales and interest payments over the payments for customs. The surplus over the legal reserve has increased two and a half millions, and the banks now hold thirty millions above the legal requirements.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$259,101,106
do increase	5,625,553
Specie	37,510,467
do increase	1,845,637
Legal-tenders	54,348,475
do increase	3,710,741
Deposits	207,896,331
do increase	12,227,069
Circulation	33,916,838
do decrease	165,457

The statement is indicative of a cheap money market and increased speculation in the future.

Sterling quiet but firm at 8⅞@9.

Gold weak; opened at 121⅜, fell to 121¼ and closed at 121⅜.

The gold clearances to-day were $29,000,000.

Government bonds lower, closed steady.

Coupons '81	115⅝@115¾	Coupons '67	114 @114¼
" '62	115⅛@115⅜	Coupons '68	114 @114¼
" '64	115½@115¾	Ten-forties	— @
" '65	— @	Pacifics	109⅜@
New	113⅜@114		

State bonds firm.

Missouri	87¾@	Old N. Carolina	42½@
Old Tenn	53 @	New N. Carolina	25¼@
New Tenn	73¼@		

Stocks unsettled but generally bullish since the bank statement.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Western U Tel.	32⅜@ —	Lake Shore	88½@ —
Quicksilver	14½@	Illinois Cent'l	141 @
Mariposa	8 @	Pittsburg	91 @
Do preferred	16½@	Northwestern	73 @
Water Power	15½@	Do preferred	86 @
Hartford & E	9 asked.	Rock Island	105 @
Adams Ex	62⅜@	St. Paul	73¾@
Wells & Fargo	20¼@	Do preferred	86 @
Amer. Ex	37 @	To. & Wabash	51⅜@
Pacific Mail	41⅝@	Do preferred	70½@
N. Y. C. cons d.	93⅝@	Ft Wayne	87⅜@
Erie	22⅝@	Terre Haute	23 @
Do preferred	35 @	Do preferred	56 @
Harlem	137 @	Chicago & Alt	144 @
Do preferred	139 @	Do preferred	144½@
Hudson scrip	87¼@	Ohio and Mis	25 @
Reading	94 @	Dubuque	108⅜@
Michigan Cen'l	117⅜@	C. C. and I. C.	18½@

Copper at Boston—Calumet 61; Copper Falls 6½; Franklin 9; Quincy quiet.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,571,194
General merchandise	478,930
Exports of specie for the week	234,923
Sub-treasury balance gold	$74,879,846
Currency	4,727,298
General balance	85,898,435
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	765,000

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan 15—P. M.

COTTON—A shade firmer; sales 3,000 bales at 25⅝c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 3,520 bbls; market more active but unchanged; sales 76,300 bbls. Rye flour quiet; sales of 150 bbls at $4 20@4 50.

WHISKY—Heavy; sales 200 bbls Western at 99@$1 free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 19,840 bush; the market opened heavy and closed a shade firmer for export; sales [illegible] bush at $1 14@1 15½ for No 2 spring; $1 20 for No 1 [illegible] $1 25 for winter red and amber; $1 50 for white Genesee. Rye quiet. Receipts corn 3,512 bush; market heavy; sales 54,000 bush at 98@99c for new mixed Western; [illegible] for new yellow Southern; $1 [illegible] old sound yellow; mixed Western nominal at $1 [illegible] in store. Receipts oats 2,750 bush; the market is unchanged; sales of 37,000 bush at [illegible] Western.

GROCERIES—Rice quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar is heavy; sales 200 hhds of Cuba at 10@11½c. Molasses quiet; sales 100 bbls New Orleans at 75@80c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 18@25c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 16½@16½c for crude and 31½c for refined.

COAL—Domestic quiet at $5 25@5 50 per ton.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole steady at 29@31c for Buenos Ayres.

WOOL—Firm; sales 672,000 lbs at 44@52½c for domestic fleece, 53c for combings, 36c for scoured, 41@45c for pulled.

OILS—Linseed dull at 91@93c in casks.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet.

METALS—Sheathing copper steady at 32. Ingot copper dull for Lake Superior. Pig iron quiet at $36@38 75 for Scotch. Bar iron quiet at $82 for refined English and American. Sheet iron dull at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails quiet at 4½@4½c for cut.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and a shade firmer; sales of 370 bbls at $27 50@28 for new mess; $[illegible] old do; $21@21 25 for prime; $24 [illegible] prime mess; also 750 bbls of new mess, seller February and March, at $27 50@28 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 175 pkgs at 11½@12c for shoulders and 15@16c for hams. Middles dull; sales 300 bxs Cumberland cut, deliverable in Milwaukie, at 12½c; 200 bxs short ribbed, deliverable in Chicago, at 13½c. Dressed hogs heavy at 11@12c for Western. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 840 tcs at 15½@16½c for steam and 17@17½c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—Steady at 15@30c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool firmer; shipments per steamer of 75,000 bush wheat at 5½@5¾d.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed steady on medium and low grades, with a moderate export and home trade demand.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer with fair export and milling demand at $1 13@1 15½ for No. 2 spring, and $1 23½@1 25½ for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal. Oats quiet at 58@61½c for Western. Corn dull and heavy at 90@95c for new Western mixed, and sellers of old do at $1 03 in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $27 62 bid and $27 75 asked for mess for February. Beef quiet but unchanged. Cut meats in fair request and steady. Bacon moderately active and unchanged. Lard dull; sales 350 tcs prime steam, seller March, at 16½c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy at 30@32c for fresh and 33c for limed.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The market is still heavy and quiet, and prices are without particular change, except the choicest prints which opened at 13½c; 1c higher than any other makes sell.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan 15—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern at 1-10.

FLOUR—The demand is fair for low grades and prices are steady; upper qualities neglected and nominal; $3 50@4 37 for spring superfine.

GRAIN—Wheat, sales light and prices are a shade easier; sales No 1 spring at 81½c, No 2 at 76½@77c, closing at 76¾@77c: the optional sales were at 77½c for buyer January and seller February, and 78c for seller March; in the afternoon the market was quiet 77⅜c cash and 77⅜@78c for seller February. Corn dull but prices are a trifle firmer, closing at 70@71c for No 2; for future delivery No 2 sold at 70c, seller the month; 70@70½c for seller February; 71½c for buyer February; this afternoon the market was dull and nominal at 70c cash. Oats dull and prices slightly favor purchaser, closing at 39@39½c for No 2 in store; the optional sales were at 39½@39½c for buyer February; 38⅝@39c for seller do; 39@39½c for seller the month, and 40c for seller April. Rye quiet but firm at 70c for strictly fresh receipts of No 2. Barley, nothing done in lots from store and prices are nominal at 80@85c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—In fair local and shipping demand; market firmer at 92c for wooden-bound pkgs and 93c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Dull but prices are well supported; mess pork quiet but steady at $27 cash and $27 85 for seller February; sales 500 bbls. buyer February, at $28. Sales shoulders at 10½c cash and 10½c for seller last half February; short rib middles 13½c cash. Lard steady at 16c cash and 16¼c for seller February. Hams quiet; sales 5,000 pieces green at 14c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs fairly active at $10@11 50, according to weight; at the close prices were more firm at $10@11 for lots dividing on 200 lbs. Live firm and steady; packing demand fairly active at $8 25@8 65 for common, $8 75@8 90 for fair to medium, $9@9 25 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Steady and moderately active at $4@4 50 for common to extra cows, $5 25@6 50 for good even steers.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—4,619 bbls flour, 19,880 bush wheat, 6,240 bush corn, 14,212 bush oats, 725 bush rye, 1,150 bush barley, 2,854 dressed hogs, 5,350 live hogs.

SHIPMENTS—5,791 bbls flour, 1,933 bush wheat, 6,888 bush corn, 5,242 bush oats, 1,456 bush rye, 1,182 bush barley, 1,668 dressed hogs, 1,275 live hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15—P. M.

TOBACCO—Strong but unchanged.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

HEMP—Nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady; choice extra $4 75@4 85; double extra $5@5 25; choice triple extra to fancy family $5@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; low No 2 spring 83c; No 2 red fall 98½@$1 05; choice to fancy $1 20@1 40. Corn firm; choice yellow and white in bulk at 70c; mixed and yellow sacked 75@78c; white 77@85c, the latter for strictly choice. Oats firm at 53@55c sacked. Barley easier at $1@1 15 for spring; $1 40@1 60 for prime to choice fall. Rye steady at 77@80c.

WHISKY—Dull at 93@94c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull at 10@14c for Louisiana. Coffee dull at 21@23½c for Rio. Molasses dull at 65@80c for plantation.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork more doing at $27@27 25. Dry salt meats are jobbing at 11c for shoulders, 14½@14½c for clear rib and 14½@15c for clear sides. Bacon quiet at 13½c for shoulders, 16@16½c for clear rib and 16½c for clear sides. Lard nominal at 15¾@16½c for prime steam to choice kettle.

CATTLE—Steady at 4@5½c fair to prime, 6@6½c for choice.

HOGS—Easier; most of the packers are out of the market; sales of light to good at 7½@8½c. Packed to date 215,778 head; average weight 200 lbs.

RECEIPTS—Flour 4,660 bbls, wheat 8,500 bush, corn 9,100 bush, oats 7,500 bush, barley 3,600 bush, hogs 575 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $5 25@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red winter $1 10@1 12. Corn drooping at 77@78c. Oats 50@58c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley dull; spring $1 00@1 05; winter $1 25@1 35.

COTTON—Firmer at 24½@24¾c.

TOBACCO—[illegible] 48 hhds.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

HOGS—[illegible] $8 [illegible] shipping demand; nothing done in dressed; weather too warm; receipts 2,400 head.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork advanced to $26 [illegible] below $27 at the close. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 10½c, sides 14@14½c for clear rib and clear; sugar-cured hams 15@16c. Bacon is quiet but firm; shoulders 13½@13¾c, sides 15½@15¾c. Lard firmer; steam held at 15½c, and kettle at 16½c.

BUTTER—Dull at 25c.

[illegible] dull at 90c and declined to $1 45.

[illegible] refined.

GOLD—121 buying.

EXCHANGE—Par buying.

MONEY—Market quiet.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.

COTTON—Market active with an upward tendency; low middling 23; good ordinary 22½.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 10, amber $1 [illegible], white $1 10. Corn 76c loose, and $1 sacked and delivered. Oats 70c.

FLOUR—$4 50@6 50 for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, clear sides 17c; shoulders 13½c; hams 17½c for city cured; plain 19c; sugar-cured 20c. Bulk meats, clear sides 15½c, clear rib sides 15c; shoulders 13c. Rump pork $25. Lard 17¼@18c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 15.

COTTON—Firm and active at 24½c; receipts [illegible] bales; exports 312 bales.

FLOUR—Steady at $4 75@5.

GRAIN—Corn steady at 90c. Oats scarce at 65c.

HAY—Dull at $25.

BRAN—Market bare.

PROVISIONS—Lard inactive at 16@19c. Bulk meats weak; shoulders 11½c; sides 15c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet and firm at 24⅝; sales 5,150 bales; receipts 10,[illegible] bales; exports 11,199 bales.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm at $5 50@6 25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firmer at $1 11@1 12. Oats 70@72c.

BRAN—$1 30.

HAY—Scarce and firmer; prime $36.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $29. Bacon dull at 13¾, 15¾, and 17c. Lard dull; tierce 17c and keg 17½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm at 11½@12½c. Molasses—prime 78@80c. Coffee firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—90c@$1 15.

GOLD—121.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 21½; New York sight exchange ⅜ discount.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10, 1870.

CAUSE DECIDED.

Stone vs. Hearn, Scott; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Rudy, &c., vs. Cartmell, Union; reversed.

Long, &c., vs. Montgomery, Henry; reversed.

Mork vs. Commonwealth, Louisville City; reversed.

Alsobrook &c., vs. Canada, &c., Livingston; reversed.

Stagg vs. Curators Kentucky University, Fayette; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 12, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bogle vs. Million, Madison; affirmed.

Ulrich vs. Commonwealth, Kenton; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, January 13, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bright vs. Brewer, Franklin; affirmed on original appeal, and reversed on cross-appeal.

Macklin's executor vs. Crutcher, Franklin; reversed.

Vannoy, &c., vs. Everly, McLean; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hicks vs. Duggins, Garrard; affirmed.

Berryman vs. Roberts, Owen; affirmed.

Crowe's administrator vs. Bush, Clark; reversed.

Higgenbothem vs. Palmer's administrator, Garrard; reversed.

Clark vs. Brown and wife, Marion; affirmed as to wife and reversed as to husband.

Jones, administrator, vs. Forsythe, Boyle; reversed.

Bush vs. Williams, Pulaski; reversed.

Scott vs. Commonwealth, Fayette; reversed.

Scott vs. same, Fayette; reversed.

Harper vs. same, Fayette; reversed.

Wilgus vs. same, Fayette; reversed.

FRANKFORT, January 15, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Roberts vs. Gates, &c., Boone; affirmed.

Smith vs. Houstan, Scott; reversed.

McDonald vs. Pitman, Woodford; reversed.

Edelin vs. White, Boyle; affirmed.

Morton vs. Berkley, Grant; affirmed.

Orphan Society vs. Fayette County, Fayette; reversed.

Hammons vs. McCord, Fleming; reversed.

Anderson's heirs vs. Lusk, Garrard; reversed.

Bush vs. Young, &c., Lincoln; reversed.

LOCAL NOTICES.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold,

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.—This valuable preparation, so popular for the last forty years, still maintains its supremacy for all affections of the throat and lungs. Prices $1 and 50 cents. Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston. j19 wlamt

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja13 dlawTh&weowly

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. ja16 dlawSa&weowly

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-dif J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

MARRIED.

SHANKS—HOCKER—By the Rev. W. L. Williams, at the residence of W. M. Lackey, Esq., Lincoln county, Mr. SAMUEL H. SHANKS, of Lincoln, to Miss FANNIE HOCKER, of Madison county, Ky. Attendants—Mr. W. S. Hocker and Miss Ella Gentry.

[illegible]—GRANT—On Wednesday, [illegible] at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Dawson, Mr. J. CLAY MARTIN and Miss MARY FRANCES GRANT, both of this city.

HEWITT—DECKER—At the residence of Mr. Jno. Hughes, on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Keith, Mr. S. E. HEWITT to Miss LOUISA K. DECKER, all of this city.

FORSYTH—HILL—At the residence of the bride, in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28, 1869, by the Rev. Mr. Shipman, Dr. ALEX. FORSYTH, of Louisville, to [illegible] Gen. A. P. HILL.

HODGES—McAFEE—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, at the Presbyterian Church in Frankfort, by Rev. John M. Nesbitt, Mr. JAMES A. HODGES and Miss MATTIE H. McAFEE, both of that city.

DIED.

AKIN—In this city, on the 10th of January, 1870, JESSE P. AKIN, son of John and Emma Akin, in the 25th year of his age.

BENNETT—At 12 o'clock M. on the 10th inst., MOSES BENNETT.

DEUTSCH—In this city, on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 5½ o'clock, Mr. FRANK A. DEUTSCH, aged 35 years and 10 months.

CARRIGAN—At her residence, in Meade co., Ky., on the 5th inst., after a brief illness, Mrs. MALVINA E., wife of S. K. Carrigan, in the 50th year of her age.

WOODS—On the 9th inst., after a short illness of pneumonia, at the residence of her brother, O. P. Williamson, in Jefferson county, Mrs. ELIZA J. WOODS, of Illinois, in the 52d year of her age.

THORP—At 20 minutes after 8 o'clock yesterday morning (Tuesday), Jan. 11, 1870, EDWIN C., infant son of William and Elizabeth Thorp, aged 3 months and 7 days.

GATHRIGHT—In this city, on the 10th inst., MARY BENTON, wife of Jos. B. Gathright.

RHODES—On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., Mrs. NANCY RHODES, aged 75 years.

EDDINS—In Oldham county, Ky., Jan. 12, of congestion of the brain, Miss HELEN E. EDDINS, youngest daughter of Abraham and Mary A. Eddins, in the 23d year of her age.

MONAHAN—Mrs. MARGARET MONAHAN departed this life Jan. 13, 1870, in the 32d year of her age.

RAPHAEL—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, in this city, JENNIE WYLIE, wife of N. W. Raphael, in the 31st year of her age.

GOOD—In this city, Jan. 11, 1870, at 8 A. M., EMMA GOOD, wife of Chas. Good.

SPRADLING—On the 13th of January, at 9½ o'clock A. M., of cancer of the stomach, Mr. WASHINGTON SPRADLING, Jr., son of the late Washington Spradling, Sr., aged 38 years, 10 months, and 29 days.

MITCHELL—On the morning of the 15th inst., at 20 minutes of 4, Mrs. CATHARINE MITCHELL, aged 65 years.

BAGLEY—At the residence of F. Bleyle, Jeffersonville, Ind., on the evening of the 15th, at 10½ o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET BAGLEY, aged 91 years.

ZANONE—In this city, on the morning of the 16th inst., ANTHONY ZANONE, aged 66 years.

ELDER—At his residence in Meade county, Ky., on the 1st day of January, 1870, after a long and painful illness, of asthma, Mr. BENJ. ELDER, in the 70th year of his age.

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

BONDURANT & TODD,

Wholesale Dealers in

Agricultural Implements,

WAGONS,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Lime, Cement, Plaster, White Sand, &c.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Calhoun Plows, original pattern; Richmond Plows, warranted genuine best Cast Steel; Avery Plow, Cast and Steel;

Also Scrapers and Sweeps;

Buswick's National Straw Cutter; Empire Straw-Cutter; Sanford Straw-Cutter, Nos. 1 and 2; Southern and Western Corn-Sheller; House and Railroad Barrows; Thimble Skein and Iron Axle Wagons; Chain and Cucumber Pumps.

Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue-grass, Timothy and Red Top or Herds' Grass Seed.

Also Garden Seed, Potatoes, Onion Sets, &c,

Lime, Cement, White Sand, Plaster, &c.

Buyers and dealers in above goods will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE.

ja16 d1&w1

GEORGE C. MILLER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES,

CINCINNATI, O.

Send for book of styles. ja12 d8-fel d6-mhl d6&w3m

Louisville Female Seminary.

THE next semi-annual session will commence MONDAY, JANUARY 24th. A few more day and boarding pupils can be received.

Particular attention given to the Primary Department, Grammar and Arithmetic.

ja16 deod6&w2 MRS. W. B. NOLD.

I. O. O. F. I. O. O. F.

PARIS FEMALE COLLEGE,

PARIS, TENN.

ADVANTAGES—Healthy and accessible location; a cabinet of specimens; a fine library; an extensive assortment of apparatus; weekly lectures on scientific subjects. Board, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 per month. Tuition $12—$30. Fall session will commence first Monday in September 1869. E. H. SANDLE, A. M., Pres't.

ja12 w4

POCKET REVOLVERS. HALL'S Five Shooter.

A neat, durable weapon, four inch barrel. Price $4, post paid. Address HALL & CO., Star Box, Chicago, Ill. ja19 w4

FOR SALE—FARM—Containing 65 acres, situated on the Bardstown pike, about 11 miles from Louisville; good improvements, well watered, and all under fence; 50 acres in cultivation, 9 acres in fruit trees, and 3 in strawberries. For further information, apply on the premises, or address JOHN BROWN, Fairmount P. O., Jefferson co., Ky. ja18w4

WANTED—INFORMATION—The postoffice address of Allen Higgenbotham is desired for the purpose of taking his deposition, by W. A. WHITMAN, Bacon Creek, Ky. ja19 w4

Catarrh, Deafness,

[illegible] LUNGS, EYE, EAR, THROAT, &c., successfully treated by

DR. BORT.

Office and institute, 163 Fourth st., bet. [illegible] and Walnut. Hours from 9 to 5; Sundays, from [illegible]. Artificial eyes inserted. Electric Lion Baths for [illegible] matism and all aches and pains. Price [illegible] six for $5.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call special attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

Health's Best Defense.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus insure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equaled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless nervine; as a cure for [illegible] as a best defense of health under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure. ja1 deod&wl

IMPORTANT FACT.

We see that persons of strong constitutions and young suffer for days with pains of the limbs, loss of appetite, and fever, who suddenly get well after a colic followed by slimy, bilious stools. The relief produced by these evacuations was the original guide to the idea and practice of purgation, and which, when enforced by Brandreth's Pills, always benefits, usually cures and often prevents disease, especially Scarlet Fever and diseases of similar character.

I. L. Cook, publisher of the "State Banner," Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible, but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

A young lady of Mount Pleasant was sorely troubled with Tape-worm. All advice and medicine failed to help her. She had no rest. Thin, careworn, and unhappy, she looked the picture of misery. At last she concluded to try Brandreth's Pills. In one year she took seventy-two boxes. They brought away, according to her computation, over two hundred yards of tape worm. At length all her bad symptoms left her; she slept and ate naturally, and her health became fully restored.

de8 deod&weowlm

GRANT & PROSPERITY.

Business revives under the new regime. Other than general cause have, however, given a tremendous impetus to the sale of

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The chemists have come out in two leading scientific journals against the lead and sulphur poisons FOR THE HEAD (for that is their proper designation), with which the country is infested, while Dr. Chilton, the first analytical chemist in America, announces to the world that

Cristadoro's Dye is Utterly Poisonless,

and that he KNOWS IT TO BE SO, because he has analyzed it.

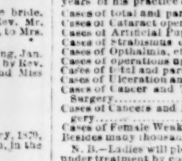
CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. ja15 deod2&weowlm

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

DR. LAWRENCE,

Oculist, Aurist, Physician and Surgeon,



Formerly of [illegible] many requiring his services, has located his Reception and Operating Rooms at the United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky. Record of cases cured in Europe and America for the past ten years of his practice shows, viz:

Cases of total and partial Blindness	3,407
Cases of Cataract operated for	208
Cases of Artificial Pupil formed	185
Cases of Strabismus or Crossed Eyes	775
Cases of Opthalmia, etc	1,923
Cases of operations upon Lachrymal Sac	82
Cases of total and partial Deafness	2,491
Cases of Ulceration and Discharge from the Ears	1,709
Cases of Cancer and Tumor REMOVED without Surgery	634
Cases of Cancers and Tumors removed by surgery	75
Cases of Female Weaknesses, local and general	3,114
Besides many thousand minor cases	

N. B.—Ladies will please have their cases placed under treatment by consent of their husband, friend, or guardian.

☞ The speculum is not used, only in cases requiring surgery.

Scientific and delicate treatment, combined with speedy cures, has won Dr. Lawrence a large practice with many thanks from this class of sufferers.

All those that suffer from diseases of a private nature in the primary, secondary, or tertiary stage, can avail themselves of the improved French practice, and a speedy, safe, certain, and permanent cure.

Dr. L. has all the late German and French instruments for the examination and treatment of the above cases.

Call or address immediately, in order to secure treatment, as but a limited number can be daily attended. DR. LAWRENCE,

ja11 d&w3m-exM U. S. Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

CANCERS! CANCERS!

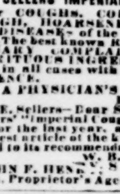


OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (enclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured, cases of 1 year to 35 years' standing. Address

Dr. W. C. COUDEN,

135 Jefferson St, Louisville, Ky.

no24 W&Su3m&w3m



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 396 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Leoora, Michigan.

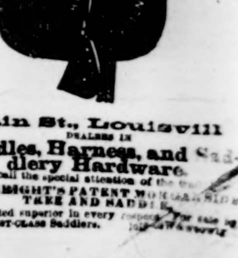
R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' "Imperial Cough Sirup" considerably for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations.

W. B. LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Proprietor's Agent. se20 d&wlm

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and female, for A BRAVE, PURE BOOK, as the New York Independent justly styles The Physical Life of Woman; Advice to the Maiden, Wife and Mother. By Dr. G. H. Napheys. Just issued; price $3. The most salable work of the day. First-class in every respect. Has created a profound impression among the foremost thinkers and philanthropists of the country. Recommended in the warmest terms by Henry Ward Beecher, Ex-Surg Gen'l W. A. Hammond, Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, and hosts of other eminent physicians and clergymen. Address E. HANNAFORD & CO., 177 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. P. S.—Also wanted Agents for the best Home Physician now published, a most beautiful Family Bible, and other first-class works. ja3 deodlm&w4

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Main St., Louisvill[illegible]

DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.

We call the special attention of the [illegible] GATHRIGHT'S PATENT [illegible] TREE AND SADDLE.

Warranted superior in every respect [illegible] ALL FIRST-CLASS Saddlers.

Courier-Journal.
LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

Line and Staff in the Navy.

The question of rank between these two branches of our naval service still continues, and is growing to be a serious question. The noodles who have been in charge of the Navy Department for the last ten years have mixed matters so that inextricable confusion and dissatisfaction have resulted. Congress is so busy slamming the door in the face of its invited guest Georgia, and passing bills in which members are interested or bribed to put through, that it cannot find time to pass an act settling the question of rank in the navy. So the naval surgeons are in the sulks, and the rights and privileges of the "Executive" are undefined. No civil, military or diplomatic question, however important, can be attended to until all of the carpet-bag Senators and Representatives have gorged themselves on Government pap, stationery and contracts. The friends of the navy must wait until the vermin are satisfied before the claims of decent sailors and soldiers can be considered.

The Veterans of 1812.

The claims of these men upon the generous bounty of the Republic cannot be denied. Those of Missouri have met and adopted resolutions looking to a concert of action on the part of all the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, to bring about the passage by Congress of such an act as will place all of their names upon the pension list. These veterans are now, many of them, old and poor, and even the pittance reluctantly doled out to them by a begrudging Congress would be acceptable. It would enable them to have at least something wherewith to obtain some of the comforts of life which are necessary to very old and feeble men. Many of the men who upheld the honor of this State at Lundy's Lane and on other bloody fields lie in neglected graves in other States, and their families were too poor to even place a stone to show where valor sleeps. Let not the burning shame be fastened upon the Government that those who survive should want for anything during the few short years they eke out among an ungrateful and selfish people.

A Home for Consumptives.

A novelty in charities has just been established in New York. It is simply a home for consumptives, situated in Tremont, Westchester county. It is an Episcopalian institution, under the management of Mr. Henry J. Cammann. The design of it is to receive and take care of those upon whom this dreadful disease has fastened. This timely charity was started by a society of influential gentlemen, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church. The best medical aid is employed, and everything done that can be for the comfort of the patients. Rich and poor are admitted alike. No religious convictions act as a bar. The society receive money from patients now only because their means are small. One hundred dollars makes the payer a member of the society. Patients are admitted by application to Henry J. Cammann, No. 8 Wall street. For those who are able or willing, three hundred dollars a year will secure the assignment of a bed for any one who may be selected. It is intended, ultimately, that this shall be a free charity, and, as soon as possible, proper buildings are to be erected at White Plains, New York.

Chloroform Evidence.

The world moves. The idea of putting a man under the influence of chloroform to find out his guilt of crimes he is charged with is at once ingenious and unfair. Buckhout, who, it is alleged, murdered two persons at the North a few days ago, and when arrested and confined feigned insanity, was placed under the influence of this medicine, and while under it confessed his guilt. This experiment must of course have its weight on the minds of men summoned as jurors, and makes a man make an involuntary confession, which, with the control of his faculties, he would not make. With equal justice, the jury, before giving their verdict, should be put under the effect of chloroform, and the judge likewise, before summing up the testimony or passing sentence. Of course, a chloroform confession is null and void as testimony. All who have seen, for instance, the experiments with "laughing gas," or read the trials of dentists charged with taking improper liberties with patients while under the influence of chloroform, must see that experiments like this one on Buckhout, while interesting, are calculated to mar law and equity in his trial, and are therefore pernicious and of doubtful justice.

"Our Astronomy All Wrong."

A Dr. Trastour de Varano is about to publish a book to prove that all of the received authorities on astronomy are wrong. He is spoken of as a man of "high scientific attainments" and as one of "practical observation and mathematical accuracy." He brings serious charges against modern astronomy and novel arguments in opposition to Kepler's laws, the Copernican system, Newton's theory of gravitation, and the system of Tycho Brahe. Among other things, he says that the sun is not in the center of the planetary system, and the earth and the planets do not revolve around it annually; the earth is not motionless in the center of the planetary system, and the sun and the planets that circulate around it do not revolve annually around the globe; the orbit of the earth and the orbits of the planets are circles, not ellipses; the moon does not revolve around the earth while the latter is said to revolve around the sun; the earth, moon and planets pursue their course continually in the plane of the ecliptic, and never go out of it. The sun, the planets, the moon and the stars will at a future day rise in the west and set in the east, and that the dimensions, distances and movements of the planetary bodies, as set forth in the tables, are not real. This new astronomer reverses all of the teachings of the preceding ages, and declares them all wrong and mere illusions.

"Boz" as a Demagogue.

Mr. Charles Dickens evidently begins to have political aspirations. In his last Birmingham speech he uttered oracularly the opinion that "his faith in the people governing was infinitesimal, and his faith in the people governed was illimitable." The ambiguous element of this has just been eliminated by another Delphic utterance, in which he says that he means this: that he "puts infinite faith in the masses; none whatever in the so-called ruling class," which, in England, is violent Liberalism, Democracy and agrarianism combined. Mr. Dickens has wit enough to see that in popularizing the government by carrying out the aims of the Liberal party he may ride into a fat thing on a popular wave as "a friend of the people," "a champion of the masses," etc., all of which looks as if, after having been a snob all of his life, he is now about to turn demagogue, and try to pull down the "privileged classes," because perhaps he is not of them. These new bursts of political clap-trap from the great novelist may have been prompted, too, by a certain chagrin arising from his not having been knighted or made a Lord, when other men of less merit as writers have been so distinguished, so he throws himself, "in a burst of confidence," into the arms of the masses, and flatters them into the belief that he is their great appreciator. If Mr. Gladstone will throw Boz a bone in the shape of a baronetcy or peerage, he will put infinite faith in the so-called ruling class, and none whatever in the masses.

What we Waste.

America has always been a land of vast resources, and of such enormous wealth that any and all of the European systems of economy are neglected, and the unceasing drain upon our natural supplies goes on year after year. Such means for utilizing what would otherwise be useless, as those in practice all over the Continent, are unknown, or, if known, disregarded—that of a French house, for instance, which buys all the waste and pickings of vegetables from the twenty-five hospitals of Paris, cooks them by steam, and, adding greasy slops from the same source, feeds the whole mass to seven hundred head of swine; or that of a company at Charleroi, Belgium, which undertook to utilize eight hundred thousand tons of coal-dust which had accumulated to the disgust of the colliery-owners and the injury of the work people. The coal-dust was sifted, mixed with eight per cent. of coal tar, heated to a paste by steam at a temperature of three hundred degrees, pressed into blocks of about twenty pounds weight, and sold at a considerable profit, as fuel for steamboats and locomotives, being productive of great heat. It is scarcely saying too much to assert that the waste of an average American family of means would support three European households in comfort, so little economy is practiced, even by people who are not rich. The negro cooks who throw large slices of bread, with meat, potatoes and other eatables into the slop pail, can be found in any numbers, and in the majority of Southern and Western households almost as much is wasted as is consumed. In proof of this, it is only necessary to recall the foreigners whom we see coming penniless to our shores, living in a way which to us seems little short of a miracle, making money where a native would starve, and gradually acquiring large fortunes. No doubt as our resources diminish our ingenuity and thrift will come into play, but it would be better perhaps to draw less lavishly upon the former and learn to exercise the latter before our wits are sharpened by stern necessity.

☞ The most satisfactory account of the condition of the Suez canal ... from a source at once competent and presumably ... able to adverse prejudice. The correspondent of the London Shipping Gazette, a nautical man, has traversed the whole length, taking 4,000 soundings, and finds the depth varying from 30 to 23 feet 6 inches. Two spots there are where the depth is only 17 feet, but these are rapidly being dredged and blasted out. There is no shifting of the sand at Port Said of any account, and the banks do not wash away.

De Lesseps is writing an account of the Suez canal.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The Rothschilds are dabbling in our bonds extensively.

Dr. Livingstone is to be knighted when he returns from benighted Africa.

Fisk and Gould have been indicted for "conspiracy"—a new name for it.

The Arabs grant divorces on the grounds of the wife's inability to make bread.

A shoe manufacturer in Lynn, Mass., has given $10,000 to the Boston Theological Library.

The photograph of J. Wilkes Booth has been stolen from Philadelphia's Rogues' Gallery.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is about to remove to Zurich, Switzerland, where she has bought a small house.

The Duchess of Somerset will adopt Grisi's daughter, although the great lyric artist left a fortune of 500,000 francs.

Californians are talking of running Gen. John F. Miller, of San Francisco, for Governor at the next election.

Olive is about to produce a comedy. It is to be hoped that it will be better than the farce she has been playing off the stage.

Miss Lucia R., daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, was married on Saturday, the 8th inst., in New Orleans, to Edward Chapman, Esq., of that city.

Madame Ristori is said to have made seventy thousand dollars in Buenos Ayres. She is about to visit the west coast of South America, by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Ashley has written a letter denying the charges made against him. He asserts he is not against the negro and negro suffrage, and can prove his innocence if a hearing is given him.

Seven American women are now practising sculpture in Rome, viz: Miss Whitney, Miss Hosmer, Miss Freemen, Miss Stebbins, Miss Edmonia Lewis, Miss Vinnie Ream and Miss Foley.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston has definitely declined to accept the proffered Presidency of the University of Nashville, Tenn., as his business engagements are such that he cannot with honor ask a release from them.

The London Musical Review says: "Of Mr. Fechter it must be said that no living actor can make love with him. For impassioned energy, for seductive tenderness, for thrilling *esprit d'amour*, he surpasses anything we have ever witnessed."

The editor of what is now the first paper in Oregon, who was the first graduate of the Oregon University, is making the first visit east of the Mississippi. He is now in Springfield, Mass., and can't help wondering that "everything is so old around there."

Admiral Dahlgren has for his family coat of arms, on his carriage panel, two Dahlgren guns, a telescope, an anchor and a furled flag, with the motto, "*Quorum pars fui*." Butler should have for his a field of Bethel, gallows perspective, rogue pendant, two spoons rampant; motto, "*Et tu Brute*."

One of Massachusetts' new Mayors, in his inaugural address on Monday, gave utterance to this sentiment: "As the eastern horizon of the present is made glorious with its beaming rays of opportunity, so may the sunset hour of the future, by the retractive influences of faithful duty, greet us with its gorgeous panoply of prismatic light."

Prince Arthur and his party were more successful in their moose-hunting expedition than was at first reported. They "bagged" one moose, one bear and five deer. The Prince also took part in felling a pine tree, and, as we are assured by an enthusiastic Canadian, performed the part of an axman with credit to himself and great satisfaction to all present.

Johanna Codecala, who died in Milan recently at the age of one hundred years, was the original Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," when first produced in Prague, under the maiden name of Salter. She did not like the recent presentations of the opera, as she thought that now-a-days singers are not what they used to be. She went to hear "Don Giovanni" shortly before her death.

On New Year's Day some five hundred sportsmen gathered at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, to witness a pigeon shooting match between Harry Hartfence, of Easton, Pa., and Harry Rich, of Phillipsburg. They were to shoot at twenty single birds, eighty yards bound, eighteen rise, for $100 a side. The shooting was extraordinary, Hartfence not missing a single bird, while Rich killed all but his fifteenth.

The monument in Westminster Abbey to George Peabody, a native of Massachusetts, is in the immediate neighborhood of that erected by "the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, by an order of the great and general court, bearing date February 1, 1750," to the memory of Brigadier General Viscount Howe, who, in the July of the previous year, was slain while marching his Majesty's forces to Ticonderoga.

The Polish Land Emigration Company, of which Hon. Caleb Cushing is President, has just purchased 33,000 acres of land, lying on both sides of the James river, in Amherst, Rockingham and Bedford counties, Virginia. It is proposed to place a colony of Poles on the purchased tract, and the transportation of such emigrants to this country will at once be begun, under the charge of General Smoleuski, the Director of Emigration.

In Malmoe, Sweden, a "Boys' Union" for the protection of birds was formed on the 24 of December last. An address has been issued by the society to the boys and girls of Germany. The rules of the union make the duty of the members to be the protection and kind treatment of useful birds, not to rob birds' nests of eggs or young, and also to respect and protect young plantations of trees. Similar societies exist in Denmark and Germany.

Any one having frequent business with the Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, during the past forty-two years cannot fail to have noticed the same messenger always at the door. Lindsay Musz was appointed usher to the Secretary of the Navy on the 15th of July, 1828, and since that time has carried the cards of visitors to nineteen different Secretaries. Two years before Hon. George M. Robeson was born Lindsay Musz was engaged in his present occupation, ushering visitors into the presence of the Secretary of the Navy.

Jeremy Taylor says: "If you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize health, marry. A good wife is heaven's last, best gift to man; his angel of mercy; minister of graces innumerable; his gem of many virtues; his casket of jewels; her voice his sweetest music; her smile his brightest day; her kiss his guardian of innocence; her arms the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life; her industry his surest wealth; her economy his safest steward; her lips his faithful counselors; her bosom the softest pillow of his cares, and her prayers the ablest advocates of heaven's blessings on his head."

The statistics compiled by the Staff Physician to the Royal Sanitary Department of Saxony contain some interesting facts about the influence of various occupations on health and life. "Of the cigar-makers who were liable to military duty two-thirds were found unsuitable on account of bodily defects; of teachers the same percentage was followed by persons engaged in writing, as clerks, three-fifths; of the mercantile classes, three-fifths; of compositors, gymnasialists, printers, braziers, watch-makers, instrument-makers, tailors and musicians, about one-half; of those engaged in manufactories, and dyers, somewhat less; of weavers and lace-makers, two-fifths. The cause of this unfitness is, undoubtedly, with writers, merchants, cigar-makers, braziers, watch makers and tailors, the sedentary mode of life; the musicians, the over-exertion of the lungs; with workmen in manufactories, bad air. Persons engaged in out-door or healthy occupations show a more favorable percentage. Of slaters, only one-eighth portion were unfit for acceptance; of carpenters and masons, one-fourth; of potters, three-tenths; brewers, two-ninths; butchers, one-third; millers, four-fifteenths. It must, however, be borne in mind that to the latter occupations mostly strong boys are taken. Of the whole number thirty three per cent. were sickly, thirty-three per cent. consumptives, especially among weavers and printers."

Napoleon is wroth, according to the Paris correspondent of the New York World, who writes that "A profound impression and considerable irritation have been produced in court circles here by the promotion recently made by the Emperor of Russia of the King of Prussia to the rank of Grand Cross of St. George's Order (fifth class). The King of Prussia is now the only person in the world who enjoys this honor. Duke of Wellington, Prince Paskiewitch, and Marshal Radetzki are the only persons who have had this honor conferred on them during the last sixty-nine years. The Czar Nicholas never had it, nor has the present Czar; for by the statutes of the order this rank can never be conferred upon anybody except 'a commander-in-chief who has won a decisive victory which superinduces an advantageous peace.' It has been given to the King of Prussia in consequence of his victory at Sadowa, followed by the treaty of Prague. This step, at a time when the French Emperor is exerting himself to produce a good understanding between this country, Austria, and Russia, is considered significant. General Fleury's position is likely to become untenable for another reason. He has been in... latterly by the French Emperor ... St. George (fifth class) ... to the Czar, and to insist that the ... commander-in-chief at the battle of Solferino, which was followed by the treaty of Villafranca, is equally as well entitled to that distinction as the hero of Sadowa. The Czar, it is believed, will refuse to confer the Grand Cross on the French Emperor."

BUSH NEIGHBORS.

A Story of Life in Australia.

BY EDWARD HOWE.

[From Good Words.]

Captain Daventry was a military settler in Australia, in the old convict times. When Mrs. Daventry, and her son Walter, and her maid Phœbe, went out from England to join the Captain on his grant, both mistress and maid thought they were never to know what comfort was again—that they were going, so to speak, to the world's back-yard, in which all kinds of dirty rubbish were shot. Walter would have preferred India or Canada; people teased him so when they learnt he was going to "Botany Bay," asking him when he was sentenced to transportation, how many years he had got, and a good many more such silly questions, which they thought a great deal wittier than Walter did. Still, any change was acceptable that would take him away from the dull little Norfolk town that never seemed thoroughly awake, and its dark, long, low-pitched grammar school, in which two masters, in cap and gown, nodded over their far-apart desks, and pretended to teach Walter and another small boy, and tried to fancy that they were preparing a lanky hobbydehoy for the university. Masters, and hobbydehoy, and small boy, all half-envied Walter, in a drowsy kind of way, when one morning he burst into that gloomy old school room to say good bye. An hour afterwards he was rattling out of the dreamy little town along the Ipswich road, en route for London. The coachman was making his leaders and off-wheeler canter, the guard was tootle-tooing on his horn; the townspeople stood at their doors and the inn gates, sleepily watching the coach that had come from great Norwich and was going to still greater London, and sleepily waving their hands to proud Walter, who had begged for an outside place instead of being shut up in the stuffy inside with mamma and Phœbe, and an old gentleman who wore a bandana under his fur travelling cap, and got out for refreshment at every inn at which the coach stopped to change horses, munching ham sandwiches and drinking cold brandy and water almost without intermission when the coach was in motion. Walter had a much pleasanter companion in the coachman, behind whom he sat, and who told him stories about the gentlemen's seats they passed, and gave him the biographies of all the horses, and even let him hold the reins sometimes, when Mr. Jehu got down at a roadside house to deliver a parcel or drink a glass of ale. Walter enjoyed the first part of the journey exceedingly, but he was very tired and sleepy before it was over.

As the coach swung through Mile End turnpike, the coachman woke him up with a back thrust of the butt end of his whip, and said, "Now, then, Squire, you can reckon yourself in London." Walter just opened his heavy eyes, and then shut them again—too thinking much of the Great City, if that was London. By the time the coach got to its inn, he was so sound asleep again that a waiter had to carry him to bed. The ride from Norfolk to London, however, was flying on eagles' wings compared with the voyage from London to Sydney. In those days the magnificent steamers and sailing clippers that now arrive almost daily at or from Australia had not been dreamt of. At long intervals clumsy old tubs of ships and barks sailed for the far-off southern land, pottered about for months at sea, and at last turned up at the Antipodes, seemingly more through good luck than good management. The bark in which our party sailed was named the Atlanta. Walter had often read through the proper names at the end of his Latin dictionary, and was greatly amused by the bark's flying name when he found how she crawled. She had to put in at Plymouth, Lisbon, Bona Vista, and the Cape. She was just half a year in getting from the Nore to Packson Heads.

Once inside the Heads, however, even Mrs. Daventry and Phœbe picked up a little spirit, and Walter was in ecstacies. Both sky and water were so brightly blue, the islands sprinkled on the water looked so pretty, and, though the trees seemed almost as black as ink to English eyes, the rocky, wooded shores, sweeping down to the little coves and bays, beached with white sand that shone like silver under the glowing sun, had a fairy-land-like look. Sydney then had not the fine buildings it boasts of now, but the town was so much more civilized than Mrs. Daventry and Phœbe expected, and the little country houses that even then had begun to dot the south side of the harbor were such darling little nests, that both mistress and maid fell in love with Sydney. Captain Daventry came on board as the Atlanta let go her anchor in Sydney Cove. He was very brown, and had a long curly beard. He was dressed more lightly than he would have been at home, but still he was dressed, and like a gentleman. A horrid load was lifted from Mrs. Daventry's mind, since she had half given in to Phœbe's belief that master would only wear a bit of 'possum or kangaroo skin about his loins, and that he would carry a spear instead of a walking-stick. As for Walter, he was very proud of the brown, manly-looking papa whom he had not seen since he was a baby.

"Oh, Walter," cried Mrs. Daventry to her husband, when the kissing was over, "I hope your farm is close by. I used to think that they send the convicts out here because it was a hideously ugly hole, but this is a love of a place."

"It's nicer to look at than to live in," the captain answered. "What with convicts and emancipists, you'd soon be sick of living in Sydney. No, my grant is some miles up-country. There's a nasty swarm of ticket-of-leavers round it, but, of course, you'll have nothing to do with them. And then there are some good fellows of our sort within reach—some of them married, too. What a time you've been! I was down two months ago looking out for you. It's quite by chance I'm down now. However, there'll be room on the dray for your luggage, if you havn't brought out a ship load, and we'll start home to-morrow, if one night will be rest enough for you. I've been buying some horses, and you and Walter can ride two of them, and help me to drive the rest. You'll be better off than you were before you married me, old lady. You had only one horse then, but I can give you your pick of a dozen or two now. Of course Walter has learnt to stick on a horse somehow, though you couldn't keep a pony for him. The girl will have to learn to ride, too, if she wants to get up-country. In the meantime she can go up on the dray. The bullock-driver is an assigned servant, but he's true as steel, and that's more than I can say for some of the beggar's I've got."

But when the loaded dray was brought to the inn door next morning, with a chair on it for Phœbe, she had learnt that assigned servant meant convict, and refused flat to take her seat. She wasn't going to have her throat cut with her eyes open, she screamed. The bullock-driver, Long Steve, was a good-tempered fellow, and did his best to calm her. "Why, law bless ye, Miss," he said, "I've got an old 'ooman an' half a dozen kids. What call have I to do any harm to a pretty gal like you?" But flattery was thrown away on Phœbe. She entreated her mistress not to leave her to the tender mercies of that wicked-looking man, and made such a fuss that at last her master was obliged to say, "Well, look here, Phœbe, if you don't go in the dray, you must either stay in Sidney, or walk, or ride one of the horses. Take your choice—which shall it be?" Phœbe mounted the dray then, and, though it was night when she reached her journey's end, she was on quite good terms with Long Steve when he helped her off the dray. She had been talking to him for hours, half condescendingly, half propitiatingly, thinking all the time what a capital adventure it would be to relate in her first letter home. In that letter Phœbe made out that Long Steve had committed half a dozen murders, whereas the honest fellow had never committed one. A great many terrible scamps were sent out to Australia in the old convict times, but, mixed up with them, there were men who were far better fellows than many of the people left at home.

Late in the afternoon the captain and his party reached his farm. "Oh, what a first-rate broad!" Walter, fresh from Norfolk, exclaimed, when the riders had mounted the top of the shore-hills and were looking down on the lagoon which the farm fringed—a lagoon with thickly wooded banks, cleared here and there, a little stream running into it at one end, and at the other a sandy bar over which the sea was breaking.

Mrs. Daventry was delighted at first with her new home. A pretty flower-garden sloped down to the lagoon, and the verandah of the snug one-story house of brick and weather-board was smothered in passion-flowers. The captain had furnished the house as comfortably as he could for his wife, and altogether it seemed a much smarter, livelier place than the dark old house in the dull, grass-grown side-street of the little Norfolk town where she had been economizing whilst her husband was first doing military duty, and afterwards building this snug nest in New South Wales. There was no need, apparently, to economize now. Beef and mutton were the commonest of things at Daventry Hall. Cream, butter, eggs, honey, pigs, poultry, fish, and game were all to be got, to almost any extent, upon the premises. Besides English vegetables, there were pumpkins and sweet potatoes in the kitchen garden. There was a nice vineyard which Walter mistook at first for a field of currant-bushes; and in the orchard there were raspberries and strawberries and mulberries, pears and pomegranates, figs and plums and loquats, oranges and lemons, peaches, apricots and nectarines, and gigantic rock and watermelons. Walter thought of the scanty pennyworths of sour apples that he used to get in Norfolk, and for a week or two devastated the orchard and the vineyard like a 'possum or a flying-fox. As soon as it was known that Mrs. Daventry had arrived, the captain's friends and their wives rode over to Daventry Hall, and then there was a round of dinners at the friends' houses, and then the captain gave dinner in return; and both Mrs. Daventry and Phœbe were delighted with the gaiety. But when things settled into every-day course, and, as often happened, Captain Daventry was away from home for hours together, they both began to fall back into their old dread of Australia. Mrs. Daventry had been proud at first of having so many servants inside and outside the house, but it was not pleasant to remember that all except Phœbe were convicts. Captain Daventry was a strict but not a severe master, and so he got on pretty well with his assigned servants, but in all their faces—except Long Steve's and his wife's—there was a shallow, time-serving look, however civil ... that was not re[assuring].

Walter did not trouble himself about such things. He ... friends after a fashion with the men, and rode about with his father to look after the horses, cattle and sheep; the maize paddocks and the potato fields; the clearers, fencers and the sawyers. His father let him go about by himself, and then he was a proud and happy boy. He could scarcely believe that only a year ago he was stumbling through the irregular and defective verbs in that gloomy old Norfolk schoolroom. Walter could leap logs now far better than he could conjugate *Fio* or *Inquam*. Of course his father or his mother gave him lessons every now and then, but that was not like regular school, you know. Long Steve taught him to crack a stock-whip, and Long Steve's wife had plaited him a cabbage-tree hat (in those days the country all round the lagoons was studded with cabbage-tree palms), and Walter used to gallop through the bush like a wild huntsman on his own three-parts blood chestnut Dragon-fly. Sometimes he went out on foot with his little gun, and after a bit he managed to shoot wallabies and kangaroo rats, and quail, and snipe, and bronze wings, and parrots and cockatoos to make pies of. Sometimes, too, he took his gun out with him in the boat, and shot wild ducks, and now and then a black swan, on the lagoon. In the lagoon and the little river, moreover, he caught eels, and schnappers, and guard fish, and so-called bream, and mullet, and trout, and delicious oysters. The captain was very proud of the way in which his little boy took to the colony, but Mrs. Daventry was very anxious because he was out so much alone.

One day when the Captain and Walter rode home they found Mrs. Daventry and Phœbe almost dead with alarm. A party of blacks had taken possession of the front verandah, on which they were jabbering and gesticulating—rubbing their sides and poking their fingers down their throats. Poor Mrs. Daventry and her servant thought these were signs that the blacks wanted to eat them, and therefore were ready to faint from fear. The Captain soon bundled the black fellows off the verandah, but he made it a point of policy to be kind to them, and so he ordered the cook to supply them with tea and damper and mutton-chops. They eat and drank until even they could eat and drink no more, and then remarking with great self satisfaction, that they had "budgeree big belly," they drowsily tramped into the bush, and lay down in the sun to sleep off their surfeit.

The black fellows were not grateful to the captain for his kindness. Unfortunately they had tasted his potatoes, and thought them so nice that they twice saved him the trouble of digging up his crop, and once even scooped out and baked his seed potatoes. The captain did not want to make enemies of the darkies, but he was obliged after that to give up supplying them with chops and damper, except when they had fairly earned them by working for them.

Far worse thieves than the black fellows, however, persistently preyed on Daventry Hall.

All the assigned servants, except Long Steve and his wife, were habitual thieves. They did not get any wages for their work, and so they thought themselves free to help themselves to their master's property. So many pounds of salt or fresh meat and flour, so much coarse brown sugar and inferior tea, and a little tobacco, were the rations served out to each man every week; but there was good living in the men's huts for all that. China pigs, ducks, turkeys, etc., mysteriously disappeared. The men made out that they had wandered into the Bush, and been devoured by Bush beasts and birds, or else starved to death; but if Captain Daventry had gone to the huts a little more frequently, instead of trusting, as he did, to his overseer, the savory scent that often issued from them would have told him what had become of his poultry, etc. Walter noticed the savory steam one evening, but the overseer said that he had shot some wild ducks and given them to the men. This overseer was a convict, a smooth-faced, smooth-tongued rascal. He was trusted to weigh out the rations, and the men used to carry a good deal besides their rations out of the store. The house servants, too, whenever they had a good opportunity, would appropriate unguarded valuables. They had no difficulty in disposing of them, since all the assigned servants, except Long Steve and his wife, were in league with the ticket-of-leave farmers round about. Most of these ticket-of-leavers were a thieving, drunken lot. Some of them reconvey their governments for a keg of rum. As for conveyance of another kind—Pistol's—they did not rob one another, but gentlemen settlers they considered fair game. Captain Daventry's bullocks found their way into the ticket-of-leavers' beef casks. They stole his best horses; they clapped their hands on his best colts, fillies, and calves; they pastured their own horses and cattle on his grant; through the villainy of his overseer and convict-shepherds they robbed him of his sheep wholesale. They had even the impudence to steal Dragon-fly!

"Why, Daventry," said one of the captain's friends one day, "what made you sell that capital chestnut your little fellow used to ride? He fetched a good price, though, I believe."

"I didn't sell him," answered the captain moodily; "he was stolen. A nice lot of neighbors we've got; however, I think I've scared 'em for one while."

When Dragon-fly was first missing, the overseer had comforted Walter by telling him that his horse could only have strayed a little way into the bush, and was sure to turn up soon. Mounted on another nag, Walter rode about for days in search of his favorite, but never saw him any more. Walter found out something else, however. He was riding home very dispiritedly one evening, when he noticed Black Poley—as one of his father's shepherds who lived at an out station was nicknamed, from the resemblance his head bore to a hornless bullock's—mounting the rise on the right of the gulley in which Walter was riding. Walter could not understand what Poley was doing there at that time of night, and having been made suspicious by the loss of his horse, he pressed after Poley as quietly as he could. By the time he topped the ridge it was nearly dark, but he could make out Poley going down the other side of the ridge, and another man coming up to meet him. Walter was a brave little fellow. He tied his horse to a tree, and, slipping down the ridge, got within ear shot of the two men, who were sitting smoking and talking on a fallen tree-trunk.

"Well, Poley, how many can you let me have this time?"

Poley gave a gruff laugh, and answered with an oath: "—— if I don't try it on with three score! The cove is so jolly green, it's my belief he'll never miss 'em. I began with twos an' threes, an' now I've worked it up to a score, an' I've always got over the cove some how. What does sich as him know about sheep an' farmin'? I don't try four score—good yews, too; so you must stand something handsome."

"To-morrow morning then—at the old place—Sal's Pannikin."

"All right! I'll work round there about an hour after sunrise."

Then something was said about the overseer; but what, Walter could not make out. Not waiting to hear any more, he crept back to his horse, mounted, galloped home, and told his father what he had heard. At first the captain was going to consult with the overseer, but one or two little things recently had rather shaken his confidence in the overseer, and so he sent for Long Steve instead. Long Steve knew Sal's Pannikin well. It was a lonely hollow in an unoccupied part of the Bush, and was called Sal's because on its brink a Mrs. Sarah Mullins had once kept a most disreputable sly drinking house. Strange goings-on had taken place there. At last the landlady had been most brutally murdered in her own house, and after that it was allowed to go to ruin, and had the reputation of being haunted.

"What was the other man like, Master Walter?" asked Long Steve. Walter could only say that he talked very much as if he had a hot potato in his mouth. "Oh, that's little Dick Green at the head of the lagoon," cried Long Steve, half-disappointed at not having found a worthier foeman. "It's hard, Cap'en, if you an' me can't nab little Dick Green an' the Poley."

"Would you like to go, Walter?" said the Captain. "I think it's only fair that you should see the fun."

Of course Walter wanted to go. So it was arranged that Steve should have tea and chops ready, and three horses saddled, at his hut (which stood apart from the other men's), and call his master and Walter at half-past two next morning. The Captain thought it advisable to start thus early, in case the sheep-stealers should have changed their minds after Walter left them, and agreed to meet at an earlier hour for safety's sake.

Walter greatly enjoyed his early breakfast by the wood fire in Long Steve's hut, and the silent ride through the Bush—all three armed. But when they had put up their horses in Sal's ruined stables, and were crouching in Sal's roofless parlor, the adventure did not seem quite so jolly to Walter.

But presently, while it was still quite dark, a light came dancing down the other side of the hollow. Long Steve sallied out to reconnoiter. When he came back he said—

"Yes, it's little Dick, sure enough—busy fitching off his brush hurdles. He'll soon ha' done, and then you an' me, Cap'en, had better creep down to the fold, whilst it's yet dark. Master Walter can stay here with the horses, an' bring 'em down when we cooey. Oh, yes, Cap'en, he'll be safe enough. Neither Dick nor the Poley would set a foot in here if you'd give them a thousand pounds."

In spite of this assurance Walter wearied of his lonely vigil.

At length the eastern sky brightened, the laughing jackasses hooted out their hideously hilarious morning chorus, and the sun came up, bronzing the scrub and the tree-tops. Walter could see little Dick plainly now. He was lying on the ground smoking his pipe. Then came another weary watch, but at last up started little Dick and went to meet Black Poley, who was coming down the Pannikin with the stolen sheep. They were all driven into the fold, and the two thieves were quietly talking together when, as it seemed to Walter, from beneath their very feet the Captain and Long Steve jumped up like Jacks-in-the-box. The captain felled Black Poley as if he had been indeed a bullock; Long Steve laid little Dick on his back as if he had been a child of four years old. By the time Walter had obeyed the cooey and galloped down with the horses, both thieves had their arms strongly bound behind them with green hide. With strips of the same they were fastened to the captain's and Long Steve's stirrups, and then, driving the ewes before them, the three thief-takers set out for home. As Long Steve had expected, they found the rest of the flock on the other side of the ridge that sloped down into Sal's Pannikin.

The overseer turned as white as a sheet when his master rode up to Daventry Hall with his sheep and his prisoners, but neither Dick nor the Poley peached.

Black Poley was sentenced to an awful flogging before he was sent back to Sydney, and little Dick got ten years in a chain-gang. The captain thought now that his property would be safe for awhile, but he was utterly mistaken. He had only weeded out two scoundrels whose places were almost instantly supplied by two at least as bad; he had managed to focus the hatred of the district on himself, and, moreover, just then Hook-handed Bill and his gang came on circuit, so to speak, to the country round the lagoon. They had made their last habitat rather too hot to hold them, and with secure hiding-places in the range of shore-hills, they promised themselves some rich raids on the gentlemen-settlers who were dotted here and there around the lagoon.

Hook-handed Bill was a bushranger, without any of the redeeming qualities which a certain set of story tellers are so fond of giving to robbers. He was a greedy, savage brute. Physically he was a left-handed giant, who owed his sobriquet to the fact that he had lost his right hand, and supplied its place with a sharp hook. Horrid tales were told of what sharp ... had done; "ripping up" was Hook-handed Bill's favorite mode of murder. Burn... Bill ... bullock's hide stood next in his ... ing alive in a ... said, too, that he was in ... estimation. ... bullock-drivers on their the habit of way... with their masters' wool, way down to Sydney ... best of terms with ... of shamming to be on ... them wholesale them, and then murde... ... of the wool in their sleep, afterward d... his ticket-of-leave through the agency of some ... followers leave friends.

Such a villain, with half-a-dozen ... only not quite so bad as himself, ... gentlemen ... an' Bush neighbor. Some of the gentlemen settlers sent their wives and children into Sydney. All rode about armed by day, ... at night had their most valuable cattle driven into the stock yards, and their favorite horses into the stable, whilst their houses were turned into little forts. In spite of all precautions the bush-rangers committed the most impudent robberies, and, though some of the gentlemen settlers assisted the police in hunting the robbers, no captures were made.

One afternoon, when Walter was in a lonely part of his father's grant, a huge, shaggy-bearded, roughly-clad fellow sprang from behind a clump of trees and seized him by the collar. The stranger's right arm had no hand, but brandished a sharp hook, and Walter thought that his last hour was come. He was awfully frightened, but he tried not to seem so. "Let me say my prayers first," said Walter.

Hook-handed Bill gave a grin which was even more hideous than his habitual frown, as he answered, "Time enough, youngster. I ain't a-goin' to kill you afore night. I want you to take a message to your—father. He's a deal too cocky for my taste, is the captain flogging his men, and lagging his neighbors, and now he's boasting that he'll take me dead or alive. Will he? We'll soon see who's master. I'll show him how much I care for his blowing. You take him Hook-handed Bill's compliments, and tell him that I give him fair warning that I mean to pay him a visit to-night, and to half flog the life out of him and his sneak of a bullock-driver, and then to string 'em both up—an' you, too, you—young spy!—an' to carry off the women folk he's brought from Old England to look down on their betters. There! you be off, youngster!"

At first the captain was inclined to treat the bushranger's threat as mere bravado. "However," he added, "if the rascal does choose to come, he could not have consulted my convenience better. The police are coming over to-night, Walter, my boy. We meant to have given the bushrangers a hunt to-morrow morning, but if they like to save us the trouble, so much the better. Don't say anything to your mamma, but go and call Long Steve."

The bullock-driver was firmly convinced that Hook-handed Bill would keep his word, and advised his master to begin his preparation at once, in case the bushrangers should hear from some of their scouts of the intended police visit, and resolve to rush the house before the arrival of the constables. Accordingly, guns, pistols, ammunition, a sword, a cutlass and a bayonet were got in readiness by the Captain—not that he really believed that there would be any use for them that night. The kitchen clock struck seven—eight—nine, and still the constables did not come. A little after nine the convict house-servants went away to their huts, and Long Steve carefully bolted the doors after them. Mrs. Daventry and Phœbe were persuaded to go to bed. The garrison of three sat in silence—the captain expecting every moment to hear the police ride up; Long Steve and Walter, on the other hand, dreading the arrival of the bushrangers. About ten a party of men were heard galloping up. "There they are!" cried the captain, and before Long Steve could stop him, he had opened the front door and run down to the garden-gate. "Why, what a time you've been, Saunders," the captain shouted to the supposed police-sergeant.

"Have we?" growled back a gruff voice. "Well, we'll try to make up for lost time, you ——!"

Discovering his mistake, the Captain fired his pistol at the speaker, and rushed back to the house. A hail storm of lead soon rattled on the weather-boards, and Mrs. Daventry and Phœbe got up and rushed about like maniacs. The women's screams were not calculated to improve the Captain's and Long Steve's aim, and, though they had the advantage of cover, and Walter to load for them, and of the moon which came up presently, seven to two are heavy odds. (The overseer and assigned servants said next morning that they had been sound asleep—one, indeed, had heard a little firing, but thought that it was the captain out duck-shooting!) I am afraid that the besiegers would have been the victors, had not a party of the captain's friends suddenly made their appearance. They had been dining together about ten miles off, and a drunken convict had let out in their hearing the intended attack on Daventry Hall. They had instantly rushed to horse and galloped the ten miles at racing speed. The bush rangers turned tail when the new comers poured a volley into them. Five of the scoundrels altogether had been hit, but only one was taken. When this prisoner was escorted to the nearest police barracks next day, the reason of the constables' non-appearance at Daventry Hall the night before was discovered.

The escort were very much astonished to find no sentinel at the barrack gates. They were still more astonished to find the sergeant and his men lashed down to the mess-room floor—all gagged, pinioned and fettered.

Hook-handed Bill had been fully aware of the captain's arrangements with the police, and had taken them by surprise in their lonely barracks before he had dispatched his insolent message by Walter.

PRAYERS ANSWERED.

A Universalist Preacher's Tongue Palsied.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 12th.]

The following letters have been received by Mr. Hammond in relation to the paralysis of the Universalist clergyman at Athens, Pennsylvania.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1870.

Dear Hammond: I send you my father's letter, which I received just before leaving home. The facts, as I stated them to you, are all correct. The event transpired more than fifty years ago; it was known to many at the time, and there could be no mistake about it. It was at Athens, Pennsylvania, during a revival of religion.

J. Parks, the Universalist minister, preached there sometimes, but never before had made an appointment at the same time with my father. The fact that he did so caused Christians to feel that his object was to divert the attention and thus hinder the work. They gave themselves to earnest prayer that his efforts might be brought to naught, and his mouth be stopped. My father, knowing the feelings of his church and deeply sympathizing with them, in his prayer before the sermon prayed most fervently with reference to this very case, that God would stop the mouths of false teachers. The Universalist minister opened his services and was permitted to proceed so far as to announce his text, and then was struck down—his tongue was palsied. He was taken home, and never preached another sermon.

These are facts. Let those who hear and read them account for them as they please; for my part, I believe them to furnish a remarkable instance of answer to prayer.

Yours, most truly,
WILLIAM C. WISNER,
Pastor of Presbyterian Church of Lockport, N. Y.

The following is from the father of Mr. Wisner, now about ninety years of age, and who is well known to many in Cincinnati:

ITHACA, January 3, 1870.

My Dear Son: I have just received your letter. I cannot now give you the date of the event, but it occurred at Athens when I was pastor of that church. There was a little revival there at the time. A Mr. Parks was the Universalist minister. He made an appointment to preach in the village at the same day and hour of my regular service, which he had not done before. We all, who were Christians, felt that his object was to keep sinners from hearing the truth. In my first prayer I besought the Lord to stop the mouths of false teachers and not suffer them to prevent the salvation of sinners. Mr. Parks commenced service at the same hour, and after singing and praying, named his text, when his tongue was paralyzed, and he was carried home and *never preached again*.

I did not publish this in my incidents, nor say much about it, because it was known to all, and I did not wish to hurt the feelings of the afflicted family, and I did not think any good would come from my talking about it; but the Lord has seen fit to bring the facts before the public without my interference. I give the facts as they are.

Yours, with love,
REV. WM. C. WISNER, D. D.

[From the January Our Young Folks.]

IN SCHOOL DAYS.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry vines are running.

Within the master's desk is seen,
Deep-scarred by raps official;
The warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial;

The charcoal frescos on its wall;
Its door's worn sill, betraying
The feet that, creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to playing.

Long years ago a winter sun
Shone over it at setting;
Lit up its western window-panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls,
And brown eyes full of grieving,
Of one who still her steps delayed
When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy
Her childish favor singled;
His cap pulled low upon a face
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left, he lingered;
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue-checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hand's light caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you."

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing.
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her, because they love him.

☞ A lovely girl in Wisconsin recently recovered a hundred and forty dollars damages in a breach of promise suit against a perfidious lover. Her lawyer congratulated her on the amount, when she exclaimed with a ferocious glance at the mulcted defendant and nervously clenching her fingers: "I'd give every penny of it just to have one good pull at his hair."

☞ The King of Prussia has ordered that all priests shall take an oath of which the following is a summary: "I swear before God and by His word to be always faithful to my gracious King, and to my mighty bishop. I will always defend the throne, and will denounce all that reaches me through the confessional that may be harmful to his Royal Majesty, his government, and his well-beloved family."

☞ There is a piece of news from that curious old city Rouen, which should interest every reader of English history. The "lion heart" of King Richard the First of England, Duke of Normandy, has just been removed from the treasury of Rouen Cathedral, and placed in the choir. "*Hic jacet cor Ricardi, Regis Anglorum*," is the inscription.

☞ A St. Louis court has decided that a trustee of a bankrupt is clothed, by the law, with all the power of a principal the same as though he were solvent.

A DETROIT FIRE.

Five Children Perish in the Flames.

On Sunday night last a fire occurred in a two-story frame building used as a grocery store and dwelling, in Detroit, which resulted in the destruction of the building and the burning to death of five children of a Frenchman named Henry de Cassain, the proprietor of the store, who, with his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, lived over the store. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the tipping over of a stove near to a barrel of kerosene, which, taking fire immediately, the flames spread with lightning rapidity. So quick was their progress that communication was at once cut off, and only part of the inmates could escape.

The Free Press of the 11th thus describes the bodies of the dead children:

"Right at the foot of the stairs, or where the stairs had been, when a few charred and smoking boards were removed, the crisped and charred bodies of the five children were found. In her arms, held as if trying to shield its little body from the fire, the young girl, aged fifteen, was found with a little sister clasped tightly to her bosom. So strong was her grasp that her burned arms could not be unlocked, and, when she saw that death must come, she had met the flames first, holding the little one away until the leaping tongues of fire had enwrapt them both. The other bodies were grouped about the sister, seeming, as was natural, to have looked to her for protection in the fearful trial, while the poor sister could only see them die with her. It was a heartrending sight, one full of shuddering horror, and strong men turned away and wept as the mother shrieked her grief and the father groaned her agony."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A VALUABLE GIFT—DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN," 80 pages—describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. au28 wly

Cumberland University!
LEBANON, TENN.
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS largest in the South. Commercial college flourishing. Next session
Opens 1st of February.
ja12 w4*

THE FIRST
Grand Prize Scheme
(Fully Protected by Law)
Ever Offered to the Public.
Granted a Special Charter by the Kentucky Legislature,
UNDER THE STYLE OF
HENDERSON COUNTY
Land Sale!
Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Tobacco Farms, With All Their Appurtenances, and 504 CITY LOTS,
Located in the wealthy county of Henderson, Ky.

Capital Prize	$150,000
2 PRIZES, each	$27,500
4 PRIZES each	13,750
280 PRIZES, each	120
140 PRIZES, each	100
84 PRIZES each	80

Tickets, Five Dollars.
Besides the above prizes, there is one prize of $5,000, two of $1,200 each, and four of $600 cash, rent money for the year 1869, which go to the winners of the first seven prizes respectively. Also, all the rent money for 1870, for which good bonds will be taken, and assigned to those drawing the prizes. Final drawing takes place JUNE 9, 1870, AT MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.
This popular enterprise is indorsed by every leading official in the State of Kentucky, and upwards of 500 of her most prominent citizens. It has greater attractions than any other scheme ever presented to the people—as every dollar invested by ticket holders is held in trust by the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Legislature, until the drawing takes place and the prizes are delivered.
In order to avoid the rush and have your tickets properly registered, buy AT ONCE of your nearest club agent, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial agents, who will furnish full descriptive circulars:
L. H. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers' Bank Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial B'k, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Cashier, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Cash'r Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.
Good Club Agents wanted everywhere.
ja1 d1awtf&d wtf

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE;
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.
The Cure is Permanent--The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.
Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.
This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.
Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.
Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONICSIRUP
OR
IMPROVED CHILL CURE
Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.
It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.
Chill Once Broken Does Not Return
For sale by
Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,
And all Druggists.
PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Ag'ts.
je8 deod&weowly

1870.

THE

COURIER-JOURNAL

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

1870.

THE approaching advent of a new year furnishes an occasion for placing before the notice of the public in a full and compendious form the plans and prospects of the Courier-Journal for the immediate future: and, also, for explaining somewhat of its character and antecedents as a popular newspaper.

ITS SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is a consolidated edition of three of the oldest and most widely-circulated newspapers in the Union viz: The Louisville Journal, the Louisville Courier, and the Louisville Democrat. The consolidation dates from the 8th of November, 1868. No paper in the West or South is read by a larger audience, and no paper in America has a range of circulation which is so extensive. The Courier-Journal goes to every State and Territory of the Union, and to every city and almost every town in Europe. It has a greater circle of readers in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Indiana than any paper published in those States. In Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri it is popularly known. Its patronage is every day increasing. Its sphere of influence is everywhere broadening.

ITS CHARACTER AND CONTENTS

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is printed on one of the largest newspaper sheets in America, and its great area of space is covered by able and brilliant leaders upon current affairs, political and social; by witty and pungent paragraphs; by careful literary criticisms and genial every-day essays; by full and faithful reviews of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; by exact, complete and reliable compilations of the freshest news, foreign and domestic, all furnished by the largest and most efficient corps of writers, reporters and correspondents ever employed upon a press of the South or the West. It is a text-book for the politician. It is a handbook for the farmer. It is a record for the merchant. It is a journal for the mechanic. It is a companion for the fireside. It is an almanac for all, universal in the variety and unlimited in the quantity of its contents, which are prepared not only with special reference to the interests of the South and West, but with special care and chastity with reference to the family circle. Special attention given to Commercial and Market reports—full, voluminous and reliable, not only of our own, but all the important markets of the country. We have special correspondents at Washington, New York, and other important points, who keep us fully advised of everything of interest in respect to the commercial and political world. The dispatches printed in this paper are procured at a cost exceeding $30,000 a year.

All letters should be addressed to
COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Terms of Subscription

The Daily.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

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Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
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Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
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PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk. In the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu
Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.
Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.
If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu established upward of nineteen years.
DR. KEYSER
is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:
DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.
I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.
I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.
Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.
August 11, 1865.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 25, 1867.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:
DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.
Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.
I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.
From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and, after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.
I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.
I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.
Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.
M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:
Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, Ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D.C.
And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your Buchu. I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.
H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.
We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of Helmbold's Buchu.
J. W. SAVAGE, Ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, Pres't of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BENTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.
CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, Dec. 3, 1869.
This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.
JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, New Jersey.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park.
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS).
DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:
Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,
I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 11, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, January 29, 1866.
MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:
DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but, from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present.
Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.
Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,
Established upward of 18 years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.
ap15 dlaw Wed&Sat&weowly

MATERIA MEDICA
Contains no more acknowledged powerful and effective medicines than those of the vegetable kingdom. At the same time it is a fact beyond dispute that such medicines leave in the human system no bad effects. Therefore, it should be man's study to avoid all medicines that in any form contain the least part of any of the many mercurial and arsenical preparations.

EDWARD WILDER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
Is purely vegetable. It acts on the sick and enfeebled like a charm, giving them renewed vigor and strength. The old and the young, as also ladies confined to the house, ought to use it freely, as there is nothing that gives such appetite, at once bringing up the tone of the stomach, thereby giving health and vigor to the system.

EDWARD WILDER'S
SARSAPARILLA & POTASH
Is a rare combination, such as the world has never before seen or known. All sorts of old chronic affections and scrofulous diseases disappear by its use as if by magic, and the cure of these obnoxious diseases is rapid, certain, and complete.

EDWARD WILDER'S
COMPOUND
Extract of Wild Cherry
Has the happiest effect on consumptives, causing them freely to expectorate, thereby giving them instant relief and comfort, and in cases of cough or severe cold it is indispensible, and should always be kept in the house.

EDWARD WILDER'S
Chill Tonic
Adds and brings in a new era in medicine. It is purely vegetable, and not only cures Chills and Fever and Fever and Ague, but restores the blood to its proper consistency, and rids the system entirely of the malaria.

EDWARD WILDER'S
Family Pills!
Are not intended as a griping, powerful purgative, but as a mild and searching cathartic—searching out and bringing forth from the system all that makes ill health, and leaving it cleansed and strong.

EDWARD WILDER'S
MOTHERS'
WORM SYRUP
Is what its name denotes—a true mother's friend. It does away with the nauseous dose of vermifuge and with the poisonous effects of all worm candy. It is a pure syrup, perfectly harmless in its nature, and is warranted in all cases to relieve the little sufferers of worms.

EDWARD WILDER'S MEDICINES
Are made and compounded in the most scientific manner, and are the most powerful known in the vegetable kingdom; and are warranted not only to cure all the diseases for which they are recommended, but to eradicate them from the system and leave it in the fullness of its vigor and strength. They are alike prescribed and used by the ablest and most learned medical men and by the ministry, and in no instance have they ever been known to fail in performing a rapid and certain cure.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
215 (Marble Front) Main Street,
Louisville, Ky.
☞ Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanal for 1870.
☞ For sale by all dealers.
ja1 deod&weowly

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A JEFFERSON COUNTY FARM—I offer at private sale my farm, situated 10 miles above Louisville, on the river, containing 77 acres, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are a good dwelling and out-buildings, and a young orchard. Liberal terms will be given. For further information apply to F. C. Welman, Marshal Chancery Court, or Dr. Nock, druggist, of Louisville, or the undersigned, on the premises. W. J. DURBSON. ja13 w6*

Farm for Sale.
THE old homestead farm of James Moore, dec'd, containing 175 acres in Hancock county and 25 acres in Daviess county, Ky., will be sold, on the premises, on the 1st day of March, 1870. Twelve months' credit given, with bond and security required of the purchaser.
T. H. AYERS,
JOHN MOORE,
Executors.
de29 wts

WANTED.
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE
FOR FAMILY USE—simple, cheap, reliable. Knits EVERYTHING. AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address Hinkley Knitting Machine Co., Bath, Me., or 176 Broadway, New York. ja12 w13

Agents, Read This.
WE will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. ja12 w8m

WANTED—TO TEACH—For particulars address Miss E. S., Russellville, Ky. ja5 d1&w2*

$1,500 PER YEAR—Steady employment.—Wanted, reliable agents everywhere to sell new and useful articles. Samples and circulars free. Address HAND & CO., Biddeford, Me. oc27w11

SECRETS OF THE LIQUOR TRADE—Send 10 cts to BIRD, Port Deposit, Md. ja5 w4

BARKEEPER'S GUIDE, to mix drinks. Send 10 cts to BIRD, Port Deposit, Md. ja5 w4

CURIOUS HOW STRANGE—15 minutes' private conversation with married ladies. By one of their number. Sent free for stamp. Address Mrs. C. HENRY, Hanover, Pa. ja12 w4

STOLEN—WATCH—$20 REWARD—Stolen on board the steamer Falls City, Nov. 10, 1869, an open-faced gold lever watch, gold face, with the impression of a house or village—has a scroll or flourish at the key-hole that turns to the left, and inside of the case the following inscription "Wm. Robinson, No. 2,188." I will give twenty dollars reward for said watch or for information so that I get it. JAMES F. AUSTIN, Cool Spring, Ohio co., Ky. ja12 w8*

BIG MONEY! SEND Six Cents to pay return postage, and we will mail free the fastest selling 25-cent article in the world. STANFORD & Co., 51 Reynolds Block, Chicago, Illinois. de15 w13 SENT FREE!

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. ☞ Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York. ol6 wly

THE LAST TAX.
The Tax Pennsylvania levies on American Industry
Read the Great Coal Article in
The December Free Trader.
24 pp., 10 cts. $1 a year.
ja5 w3 67 & 69 William st., New York.

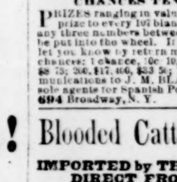
FITS! FITS! FITS!
CERTAIN cure for Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions. By paying the express charge any sufferer will receive a trial bottle free on receipt of their address. The remedy has been thoroughly tested, and will recommend itself. Address H. W. Atwood, Chemist and Druggist, 840 Broadway, N. Y. de29w4

A. G. HODGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS & LAMPS,
Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
282 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
ja6 d1&w3 LOUISVILLE, KY.



HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.
The basis of it remedial properties is a vegetable compound.
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It will keep the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
ja19 weow2 Nashua, N. H.

PAGE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Page, Ronald & Co.,
PROPRIETORS
Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse,
NOS. 311 & 313 MAIN ST.,
BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
John H. Page. H. C. Pulliam.
jy7 wts



ZAHN & RANKIN'S
Southern Standard Scale Works,
361 Main St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Between Ninth and Tenth, is the best place to buy Scales. All kinds and sizes of Hay, Stock, Platform, Counter, and Beam Scales always on hand, warranted equal to any made, and prices low. n19 eod1m&w3m

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
American Organs
ARE the best reed instruments made, finished in rosewood, walnut, oak, and jet. 30 different styles and sizes—for churches, schools, lodges, and the parlor—at low prices. Descriptive catalogues and price list mailed on application to
D. P. FAULDS,
Wholesale and Retail Depot for the South and W
oi3 wtf 70 Main st., Louisville, K

The Drawing of Spanish Policy
TAKES PLACE DAILY
In the Large Hall in the Rear of Our Banking House.
CHANCES TEN CENTS EACH.
PRIZES ranging in value from $5 to $777,700. One prize to every 107 blanks. Send us 10 cents and any three numbers between 107 and 777,700, they will be put into the wheel. If you draw a prize, we will let you know by return mail. Scale of discount for chances: 1 chance, 10c 10, 95c; 20, $1 85; 50, $4 50; 100, $8 75; 200, $17 00; 400, $33 50; 1,000, $80. Address all communications to J. M. BLAKE & CO., Bankers, and sole agents for Spanish Policy in the United States, 694 Broadway, N. Y. n24 w12*

Blooded Cattle, Sheep, &c
IMPORTED by THE UNDERSIGNED DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.
Nine splendid Jersey Cows and Heifers;
Eight Ayershire Cows and Heifers, very fine;
Two Jersey Bulls, superior animals;
One 14-months old Ayershire Bull, very fine;
Two short horned Heifers, full blooded and fine pedigree;
Two Southdown Hampshire Rams—their sires took last season for $150 and $300 gold, respectively;
A Rooster and two Hens, pure gray Dorking fowls;
A Drake and two Ducks, Rouen breed;
A half dozen brace of Setter Dogs;
A Liver and White Pointer;
A Blue Terrier Dog, very fine.
These cattle, &c., will arrive in a week or two by ship John Parker, from Liverpool, and are guaranteed by Mr. E. Parsons Fowler, of Southampton, the shipper, to be of the purest blood. For full descriptive lists apply to
Wheeler, Shepherd & Co.,
12 Union Street, New Orleans.
ja4 d1&w3*

SCHROEDER'S BITTERS,
The Best in Use
For Making All Kinds of Cocktails.
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,
Fourth and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.
je27 dl&weowly

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING
WITH A
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